





# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

MILLS ARE ALL BUSY.

REVIEW SHOWS INDUSTRIAL SITUATION SATISFACTORY.

Jobbers Are Claiming for Prompt Deliveries and Collections Are Good  
—Lynchers, Take Alleged Murderer from Texas Jail and String Him Up.

"With mills, shops, factories and turn-outs running at full capacity at the end of the year, a rule, and many contracts already running far into 1902, there is no occasion for anxiety regarding the industrial situation. Jobbers are still urgently asking prompt deliveries by manufacturers of staple lines, while opening transactions in fancy goods for the holidays are usually early, showing that dealers anticipate a large trade. The distribution of heavy weight wearing apparel and other seasonal goods is checked by the tardiness of low temperatures, which is extremely fortunate in many cases where makers have been unable to fill orders according to specifications. Prices of commodities are firm, and collections are satisfactory, southern payments coming forward promptly, now that the tardy cotton crop has begun to move freely." The foregoing is from the Weekly Review of Trade of R. G. Dun & Co. It continues: "The outlook for the week numbers are generally bright, against 205 last year, and 29 in Canada, against 28 last year."

## BOLD ROBBERS GET \$100,000.

**Big Safe Wrecked at Berea, Ohio, and Robbers Escape.**  
One of the boldest safe robberies ever perpetrated in that vicinity occurred in almost the heart of Berea, Ohio. The hardware store of Lawrence & Brightman was entered, the large safe was wrecked and the robbers made good their escape, carrying with them booty aggregating in value nearly \$100,000. The store with University bears the heaviest loss. C. O. Brightman, junior member of the firm, is also the treasurer and a trustee of Baldwin University, and all of the valuable papers of the institution were kept in the safe. Bonds, deeds, notes and mortgages of the university, aggregating \$100,000 in value, were secured by the robbers.

## JAIL-BROKEN, NEGRO HANGED.

**Lynchers Storm Texas Lockup and Take Life of 'White' Wallace.**  
A mob of about 200 men broke into the Wood County jail at Quitman, Texas, and took out and hanged in the court house yard Gaines Gordon, a negro, who killed and robbed J. W. Shoemaker, a farmer. All day long the building was surrounded by townsmen and farmers howling for the life of the murderer. Sheriff Adair refused to surrender the prisoner. Until midnight the mob seemed without a leader, then fearing that troops were being hurried from Tyler and Gainesville, a rush was made, the door battered down, and instantly a surging crowd was inside searching for Gaines. The execution followed.

## Train Wrecked by Two Boys.

Baltimore and Ohio passenger train No. 3 was derailed on a curve near Ravenson, Ohio, by spikes and slag that had been placed on the rail by two boys. The engine was derailed, but the crew escaped. The passengers were badly shaken up, but none seriously hurt. Two boys, named Ed Parker and Stevens, both under 15 years of age, were accused and confessed their guilt.

## Heiress Will Marry Actor.

Miss Minnie Dorothy Pepper, granddaughter of Millionaire Christian Pepper of St. Louis, has announced to her friends her engagement to Hall Hamilton of Topeka, Kan. Both are members of James K. Hackett's company. Miss Pepper's success on the stage will help her a fortune from her grandfather.

## King Edward Has Cancer.

Reynolds' Weekly Newspaper is the first British paper to assert that King Edward is suffering from cancer of the throat. It declares that since his Majesty's accession three operations have been performed for the removal of papilloma of the left vocal chord, and that one has been removed from the right vocal chord.

## Neck Broken at Football.

John Sigrist, center star of the Ohio State University football team, has a broken neck. He was injured in a game with the Western Reserve eleven. An X-ray examination showed that the third cervical vertebra was fractured.

## Four Hurt by Explosion.

By the explosion of gas in the dust catcher of furnace No. 1 at the Carnegie furnaces of the Carnegie Steel Company at Rankin, Pa., four men were badly injured. All will recover. The property damage is about \$30,000.

## Farmer's Wife Is Murdered.

Mrs. Nancy Jane Folsom, wife of a farmer, while driving from her home to the railroad station at Roseau, N. H., was waylaid, dragged from her carriage, brutally murdered and left among the roadside bushes.

## Powers Again Convicted.

Caleb Powers, former Secretary of State of Kentucky, has been convicted a second time by unanimous verdict of jury of being accessory to the assassination of Goebel and sentenced to life imprisonment.

## Will Balance the Cabinet.

President Roosevelt has decided to recommend the establishment of a department of commerce and industries, with representation in the cabinet. The President will incorporate the recommendation in his forthcoming message to Congress.

## Hurt in Football Fracas.

A football game at McKinney, Texas, ended in a free fight. Four players were seriously and thirteen slightly bruised and beaten. Thirty-one arrests were made.

## Miss Eastwick Pleads Guilty.

Marie Josephine Eastwick, the young Philadelphia woman who was convicted Oct. 1 in the Guild Hall police court, London, for trial at the Old Bailey on the charge of having forged a railroad certificate of the value of \$100,000, was arraigned and pleaded guilty.

## Lover Murders Girl 19 Years Old.

Mabel Franklin Mayer, aged 13, was murdered as she slept in her bed at the home of her parents in San Francisco by John Stano, aged 22 years, who then placed the revolver to his own head and put an end to his life. Stano was infatuated with the Mayer girl.

# FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

## MAKES HUGE RAILWAY GRANT.

Mexico Gives \$22,000,000 Concession to a Detroit-Built Line.  
One of the most important railroad deals in recent years was completed in the City of Mexico the other day, when Sidney A. Witherspoon of Detroit secured concessions on 1,500 miles of railroad from the Mexican government. The concessions were \$10,000,000 a mile cash for the completion of the road and a grant of 7,000,000 acres of land, the total aggregating \$22,000,000. The line will run from the Kansas City and Orient Railroad at Presidio Del Norte to Metamora, and thence to the east coast of Mexico. Following the east coast the road will run to Oahu, Oahu, the Gulf. At Metamora the Mexican road will connect with the Brownsville, Corpus Christi and Gulf Railroad, a line 100 miles long, that will have its southern terminus at Brownsville, Texas, opposite Metamora. Engineers are now verifying the survey on this line, preparatory to starting work on construction at once. When the two lines are completed an almost air line to St. Paul from the City of Mexico will be the result.

## BANDITS FIGHT FOR LIFE.

**Desperadoes Who Robbed Ohio Post-Office Battle with Officers.**  
Delaware, Ohio, officers discovered the five men who robbed the Custerburg post office and two railway stations near the Delaware county fair grounds and gave chase. The men ran east along the Big Four Railroad. An engine was secured by the officers, but the burglars took to the woods. At a place called Custerburg, the evening of the searching party of twenty-five men discovered two of the burglars hiding behind a log. When the posse approached within 100 yards they began to run. The officers opened fire and one burglar immediately threw up his hands and fell. The other man continued to run, and as it was growing dark rapidly he managed to escape. The captured man gives his name as George Morris of Columbus.

## RUSKIAN JEALOUS OF WOMAN.

**Threatens to Shoot Dervisev and Meit Carrier Kevalev.**  
For four years "White" Wallace, a bearded youth of about 22 years of age, as everyone supposed, carried the mails between Harrisburg and Kimball, Neb. At the home of James Baker he was a frequent visitor. Baker warned him away, but he did not heed. The result was Baker's separation from his wife and sued her for a divorce, charging her with unfaithfulness and naming Wallace as co-respondent. The case was to have come to trial this week, but it has been dismissed. The wife bringing forward proof that Wallace was in reality a woman masquerading in male attire.

## Big Fire in Omaha.

Fire which originated in W. L. May & Co.'s wholesale grocery at Eleventh and Howard, Omaha, did \$100,000 damage to that concern and adjoining wholesale houses. The Great Western type foundry loses on building and stock \$100,000. Other losers are W. L. May & Co., stock and buildings, \$25,000; Carpenter, stock company, \$25,000; Mercer Chemical Company and Voegel & Dilling, wholesale confectioners, \$50,000 each.

## St. Louis Charter Is Amended.

The charter amendment was carried in St. Louis by an overwhelming majority. Practically no opposition developed and a new and beautiful St. Louis with excellent sewerage, improved and clean streets, beautiful parks and pure water will welcome the thousands who visit the world's fair in 1904. It is estimated that \$10,000,000 will be expended in putting the city in order for the exposition.

## Fire in French Lick Hotel.

Fire broke out in the bath department of the French Lick Springs Hotel at French Lick, Ind., and for a time it looked as if the entire building, containing about 300 guests, would be destroyed. All escaped in the midst of great excitement. The fire was put under control by the hotel fire department. The loss is between \$10,000 and \$12,000.

## Horsewife a Wife Beater.

The people of the town of Box, Colo., caught Richard Gorman, an old-timer of the camp, who beat his wife regularly twice a month and took him to a hospital, where he was tied and given fifty lashes with a cowhide. He was then told that a repetition of his offense would cost him 100 lashes.

## Loss by Philadelphia Fire \$225,000.

The fire which started in Congressman Robert H. Foerster's Morocco factory at Frankford, near Philadelphia, shortly before midnight, was not under control before early in the morning. All three buildings were destroyed. The loss on the buildings and stocks is estimated at \$225,000, partly covered by insurance.

## Stamp Lost \$74,610.

Thieves entered the vault of the wholesale department of the Chicago postoffice between Saturday evening and Monday morning and accomplished the biggest postage stamp robbery on record. They secured \$74,610 in stamps of various denominations and escaped.

## Minneapolis Strikers Return to Work.

A strike in the building trades brought about by the controversy between the journeymen plumbers and two master plumbers came to an end at Minneapolis, the men returning to work. It has been agreed to submit the questions at issue to arbitration.

## Land Prize Winner Is Dead.

James D. Wood, winner of the first prize in the Lawton, Ok., land raffle, died after a brief illness of typhoid fever. In the government allotment of El Reno last August Wood drew a claim valued at \$50,000.

## Nah Stamp Thieves.

The Chicago police have received word of the arrest of three men at Corning, N. Y., who are believed to be the gang who robbed the Chicago postoffice. A batch of mail of postage stamps of large denomination was in their possession.

## Wreck on the C. & N. W. R.

The Chicago, Burlington and Kansas City passenger train was thrown over a forty-foot embankment at Belling, Iowa, demolishing all the cars and injuring many passengers.

## Art Works Cost \$750,000.

J. Pierpont Morgan has just spent \$750,000 for a most superb collection of paintings, according to private telegrams received in New York from a celebrated connoisseur in art at Paris.

## THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$8.00 to \$8.25; hogs, shipping grades, \$4.25 to \$4.55; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2, 34c to 35c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 53c; hay, timothy, \$9.00 to \$13.50; prairie, \$5.50 to \$13.50; butter, choice creamery, 20c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 17c to 19c; potatoes, 55c to 62c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$4.40; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$6.25; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2, 34c to 35c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 53c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$6.70; hogs, \$3.00 to \$6.40; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.40; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2, 34c to 35c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 53c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$6.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.40; wheat, No. 2, 73c to 74c; corn, No. 2, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2, 34c to 35c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 53c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$6.10; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2, 34c to 35c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 53c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, mixed, 72c to 74c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 55c to 57c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 34c to 37c; rye, No. 2, 54c to 55c; clover seed, prime, \$3.40.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, northern, 65c to 67c; corn, No. 3, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2, 34c to 35c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 53c; barley, No. 2, 57c to 58c; peas, \$13.00.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$3.00 to \$8.00; hogs, fair to prime, \$3.00 to \$6.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.40; lambs, common to choice, \$4.50 to \$4.80.

New York—Cattle, \$3.75 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$6.15; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2, 34c to 35c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 53c; butter, creamery, 19c to 22c; eggs, western, 19c to 21c.

## LAWNS ON HAND.

Bodies of Mrs. Cephus Buttles and Her Boy Found in Milwaukee River.  
The dead bodies of Mrs. Cephus Buttles and her 5-year-old son, who lived at 121 Thirty-first street, in Milwaukee, were found in the Milwaukee river several miles north of the city. The woman was an invalid and had wandered from home before, but always was found easily. Accompanied by a nurse, Mrs. Buttles and her little boy went on a shopping tour. When one of the stores the nurse entered her wards, and since then nothing had been seen of them. The theory of the police is that while in a fit of insanity Mrs. Buttles murdered her son and committed suicide. Cephus Buttles, husband of the dead woman, is president of the Michigan Home Colony Company.

## LARGE STOCK OF PRUNES.

Much of Last Year's Stock on Hand and Good Quality This Season.  
San Jose, Cal., packers estimate the amount of prunes of the crop of 1900 still on hand at 1,000 car loads. The estimated crop of Santa Clara County prunes this year is 40,000,000 pounds, which, together with the estimated 20,000,000 pounds of the Italian variety produced by Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, constitutes the stock to be sold. So far this season neither the commercial packers nor the California Cured Fruit Association has made any special effort to dispose of this season's crop. All feel inclined to let last year's crop go the way of the wind, and the growers are showing signs of uneasiness. Prices remain the same, with few buyers.

## THIEF TRIES TO BURN WOMAN.

Put a Plaster Over Mouth and Oil on Clothes and Applies Match.  
A highway robber attacked Mrs. S. B. Hillman, of Jonkintown, Pa. Mrs. Hillman was within fifty yards of her home when a man attacked her in a dark part of the road and after placing a plaster over her mouth stole her purse. Then, while she lay in the road, he poured coal oil over her clothing, set fire to it and fled. Mrs. Hillman, almost frantic with terror, struggled to her feet. She tried to shriek for help, but the plaster prevented utterance. She lay prostrate, her skirt, lit by the blazing garment draped to the ground and ran home.

## Ohio Postoffice Is Robbed.

A gang of safebreakers visited the Centerburg, Ohio, crack the postoffice and took \$200 in money and \$700 in postage stamps. The men then blew the safe in the Toledo and Ohio Central station, but nothing of value was secured. The Cleveland, Akron and Columbus depot also was visited.

## Gold Rush in Colorado.

Roads to Beulah, Colo., are lively with pilgrims on the way to the new gold field. One hundred is said to be easy \$1,200 a month. The locality is not far from 300 miles from Beulah, a well-known summer resort, and the newly opened gold veins have been in plain sight for years.

## Robbers Do Rushing Business.

Safe blowers made an extensive tour through the section of Ohio around Lancaster the other night, blowing several stores, robbing a postoffice and a hardware store and stealing several horses and buggies. They secured nearly \$1,000 in money as a result of the night's work.

## His Home Is Blown Up.

At Wilkesboro, Pa., an attempt to blow up the house of H. H. Moran, a prominent member of the Murray mine, and kill him and his family, was made the other night. Investigation showed that the rear part of the house had been torn away. No one was injured.

## Hotel Guests Injured in Fire.

The National Hotel, Iowa, was fatally destroyed by fire at Menasha, Wis. Many guests were injured by jumping from the burning building. The loss is \$50,000 on property.

## Woman Goes Over Niagara Falls.

Mrs. Taylor of Bay City, Mich., aged 43, a widow, went over Niagara Falls in a barrel and escaped with slight bruises, but a terrible shock to her nerves.

## ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP RICH MAN.

Infernal Machine Sent to Peter W. Rouss, but Fails to Explode.  
Peter W. Rouss, the son of Charles Broadway Rouss, the dry goods merchant, brought to police headquarters in Brooklyn, N. Y., an infernal machine which he said had been delivered at his house by a letter carrier. It was addressed to Mr. Rouss and was a box about four inches long and three inches wide with a cover that screwed on. The conclusion was reached by the police that the box contained about a quarter of a pound of coarse powder, with a piece of sandpaper and matches so arranged that the unscrewing of the lid would be likely to cause an explosion. Mr. Rouss was not at home when the mail was delivered, and Mrs. Rouss received the package and gave it to the policeman to open. The machine had become disarranged, however, the matches having fallen into the powder, and did not explode. Mr. Rouss was asked if he had any suspicions, and, after some hesitation, said: "Well, no, I can't think of any one who would do such a mean thing as that."

## HIS MIND BECAME PARALYZED.

Missing Pittsburgh Man Found in Cook County Jail.  
John H. Crisp, aged 34 years, mysteriously disappeared from Pittsburgh last May. According to physicians, his case is a very peculiar one. On May 4 he suddenly was afflicted with paralysis of the mind, and was later found in a Chicago, where he was arrested on a charge of being intoxicated. An examination by the physicians revealed the true state of affairs, and he was sent to the Cook County asylum, where for five months the keepers tried to ascertain who he was and whence he came. Only a few days ago he accidentally let drop a few words about his residence with Mrs. Andrews, Word was sent to her and a messenger from Pittsburgh was sent to Chicago, who brought him back. He is now in a fair way to recovery.

## WHOLE FAMILY PUT IN PRISON.

Mother, Daughter and Two Sons Accused of Burglary.  
Mrs. Jennie Ahlra Gentry, Miss May Steel and Homer and Dave Steel have been arrested at Graham, Mo., and lodged in the county jail in Maryville, charged with burglary, grand larceny and receiving stolen goods. Goods to the value of \$1,000 were found in the home, an assortment of household furniture, tableware, canned fruit, clothing, cordwood, jewelry and a buggy were found at their home. Much of the goods have been claimed by the owners. Burglary, safe blowing and petty thievery have been prevalent in Nodaway, Atchison, Andrew, DeKalb, Buchanan and Holt counties in Missouri and Taylor, Page and Fremont counties in Iowa for almost a year.

## CINCINNATI DETECTIVE SHOT.

Notorious Criminal Fatally Wounded.  
Detective Calvin D. Crim was fatally shot in Cincinnati by John F. Kelly, a convict who was in a train for a vacation. He encountered Foley on the street, and recognizing him as a recently released convict who was wanted for "picking pockets at funerals," Crim placed him under arrest and started to the station house. Suddenly Foley drew a revolver and fired, sending a bullet through Crim's body. Two other policemen caught Foley, who is also known as Dan Driscoll and as "The Goat." Crim was the leading detective in the famous Pearl Bryan murder case.

## SNY HORSE HOLDS HIS OWN.

The horse is holding his own against the automobile, according to reports made by President F. B. Jenkins to the National Automobile Association. The latter body, of the same department, he said, gave 124,128 horses in New York City alone, and there are still 2,777,497 horses in this country, not including those kept on pastures and ranches.

## Negro Burned at Stake.

William Morris, colored, was burned at the stake by a mob at Balltown, La., for assaulting Mrs. John Ball. He was chained by a pine sapling near the scene of his crime and his hands and feet were secured by chains. Then pine knots and pine straw were piled about the body and saturated with coal oil, and the whole set on fire. The negro made no outcry.

## Mrs. Witwer Bound Over.

The trial of Mrs. Mary Belle Witwer, charged with the murder of her sister, Mrs. Anna C. Pugh, was concluded in police court at Dayton, Ohio. Mrs. Witwer was held over for trial by the common pleas court. The judge gave her a severe scolding and refused to allow her to give bail.

## McKeesport Church Burned.

St. Nicholas' Greek Catholic Church at McKeesport, Pa., was destroyed by fire. Father Julius Morawsky, the priest, in charge, with his family narrowly escaped cremation. Loss \$30,000.

## Frederick Archer Dead.

Frederick Archer, organist of Carnegie Music Hall and one of the best-known musicians of the country, died at his home in Pittsburgh, of cancer of the stomach, aged 63 years.

## Davis' Body in Arlington.

The body of Senator Cushman K. Davis, who died at St. Paul on Nov. 29 last, reached Washington at noon Tuesday. The body was taken directly to Arlington, where interment was made in lot 362 in the officers' section.

## Pan-American Congress Opens.

The Pan-American congress was formally opened at the City of Mexico with a banquet of welcome by Secretary of State, minister of foreign affairs, which was full of expressions of friendliness.

## Dr. Thomas Resigns.

Dr. H. W. Thomas has resigned from the pastorate of the People's Church in Chicago and the pulpit was at once turned over to Rev. Frank Crane of the same city.

## Caught with Tongue and Handcuff.

A report comes from Hampton, S. C., of the lynching of an unknown negro, who committed burglary in the residence of Dr. Peoples. The man was run down with dogs and hanged.

## Miss, Talika Dies.

Marianne Talika, companion of Miss Susan, is said to have died in captivity. Shepherds report that the stolen missionary was seen near the Turkish frontier.

## SWEEPING TAX EDICT.

Illinois Supreme Court Rules for Broad or Assessment of Corporations.  
Every corporation in the State of Illinois must be taxed on its capital stock and franchise assessed at a fair cash valuation based on market values. The Chicago traction, gas, electric and other vast public utility corporations must be assessed fully on their stock and their franchise rights. Mandatory order is laid on the State Board of Equalization that these properties be added to the tax lists. The foregoing is the substance of the decision handed down by the Illinois Supreme Court at the instance of the Chicago Teachers' Federation. It is regarded as the most important decision ever made in Illinois affecting the taxing of corporate interests. By this decision, concurred in by every member of the Supreme Court, it is estimated that from \$200,000,000 to \$350,000,000 will be added to the assessment lists of Cook County.

The assessed valuation of property in Cook County is \$355,000,000, which at the 5 per cent rate would yield \$17,750,000 taxes. Assuming that the increase should approximate \$300,000,000, the added income from taxation would be \$15,000,000, making a total of \$32,750,000. Of course, however, the tax rate would fluctuate with the greater valuation. Twenty-three Chicago and Cook County corporations were specifically mentioned in the plea for mandamus filed by the Teachers' Federation. Their demand that \$268,000,000 be added to the taxable property values for 1900 and assessed against these corporations has now been approved and served on the State Board of Equalization.

The decision opens the way, so those who have won the fight contend, for legal proceedings to collect back taxes for the last twenty-five years on corporation stock and franchises. Heretofore taxes have been collected from corporations chiefly on the small amounts of tangible property owned by local assessors.

The sweeping decision of the Supreme Court is expected to change the entire industrial map of Illinois and especially of Cook County unless immediate changes in corporate taxation laws result. Attorneys who have conducted the case contend that legislation is the only relief that must be sought by the corporations, asserting that any return without relief, there can be no appeal to the United States courts.

To attempt to collect back taxes for a quarter of a century on the market values of the stock of corporations organized in Illinois, it is admitted by officials, would bankrupt the companies. Already assertions made by attorneys, government officials and business men, who are the local ruling, unless special corporate taxation laws are enacted, will drive these companies from Illinois.

## FACTS ABOUT THE CENSUS.

By a report by the census bureau a great gain in the number of newspapers published in the United States is shown. In 1900 the census of the country was taken. The Western section of the country. The greatest gain in the number of newspapers and publishing plants has been made in that section. Massachusetts, according to the present census, will have to yield its place at the head of the list to Iowa.

The Hawkeye State, in proportion to its population, has more newspapers than any State in the Union. The total number of printing establishments in the United States, as will be shown by the forthcoming census report, is 23,916, a gain of 7,016 during the ten years ending 1900. The last census showed only 16,900 printing establishments.

These establishments include job printing, newspaper and book publishing plants. Census officials point out that the greatest gain has been made in the West, and this section is shown to have made immense strides. Iowa, in proportion to its population, has twice as many newspapers as Massachusetts. The big increase in the printing establishments has been in the newspaper fields.

The census bureau has issued a bulletin showing the population of the United States by sex, general activity and color for 1900. Of the total population there were 39,070,242 males and 37,244,145 females. The native element numbered 55,843,302 and the foreign born 10,400,055. Of the colored population there was a total of 9,212,555, divided as follows: Negro, 8,840,789; Chinese, 119,650; Japanese, 55,896; and Indians (taxed), 137,242 (untaxed), 129,519.

This has been a practically no change in the proportions of the sexes since 1890. The foreign born element has increased since 1890 only 4 per cent, as against 22.5 per cent in the native born gain. There has been a slight decrease in the decade in the number of persons of negro descent, the proportion now being 11.3 per cent. In 1890 it was 11.9 per cent. The Chinese show a loss, the Indians have decreased 2.5 per cent.

During the decade just closed several million white people have doubtless come to this country as immigrants, and yet that, added to the increase from births in the white race does not make a total which greatly exceeds the relative increase from births alone in the colored race. Eight of the eleven census bulletins covering the population of the States groups by nativity, race, etc., have been made public. They show that the decline in the proportion of the colored to the total population between 1880 and 1890 has not again taken place. Twenty years ago 13.1 per cent of the population of the United States as colored; in 1890 the percentage had dropped to 11.9. This time, if the loss for the eight-eighths of the country already computed holds good, the colored population will represent 11.7 per cent of the total—practically a standstill.

The final census report on the population of the United States by sex, nativity and color shows that the males number 39,070,242, or 31.2 per cent of the total population in 1900. The increase of 13,233,651 in total population since 1890 is made up of 6,744,170 males and 6,489,482 females, an increase of 20.9 of males and 21.1 of females. The foreign born element has increased only 12.5 per cent and the native born population 22.5 per cent since 1890. As to color and race the population in 1900 comprises 64,300,392 white persons and 9,212,555 colored persons, the latter comprising 8.84 per cent of the total. The colored element as a whole shows an increase of 17.8 per cent since 1890.

A late census bulletin shows that Chicago outclasses all the other large cities in the number of deaths from railroad accidents. Its total for the census year is 830, while the combined total for nine other big cities is only 486.

## BIG FIRE KILLS MANY.

Flames Rage in a Philadelphia Furniture Factory.  
A fire in which many persons lost their lives and many more were seriously and perhaps fatally injured, occurred Friday in the heart of the business section of Philadelphia. The nine-story building at 1213-1221 Market street, occupied by Hunt, Wilkinson & Co., upholsterers and furniture dealers, and two unoccupied buildings at 1223 and 1225 Market street, were destroyed. Many other buildings were damaged, and the loss is estimated to be upward of \$500,000.

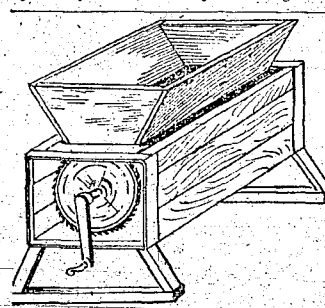
The fire started at 10:30 o'clock. It is supposed to have been caused by an explosion of benzine or naphtha, which, with other materials used in the manufacture of furniture, was stored in the cellar. The flames shot up the elevator shaft and in less than five minutes every one of the nine floors of the structure was ablaze. There were 320 employees, men and women, at work in the different departments at the time.



# FARM AND GARDEN

## Cow Pea Butler.

First a hopper in which the peas are put, vines and all, then a cylinder 12 inches in diameter and 4 feet long. Smaller might do. The cylinder is covered with iron spikes, as shown, set into the cylinder at an angle of about 30 degrees, sloping back from direction of cylinder. Ends of spikes left out  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length. Rows of spikes 4 to 6 inches apart, running spirally around the cylinder instead of lengthwise. Around this is a curved-shaped piece of extra heavy sheet iron or steel, strong enough to hold the peas up to the cylinder. The efficacy of the machine depends almost on this piece of steel or iron. It must be stiff enough to hold the peas up to the cylinder and still springy enough to allow them to go through without splitting the peas. Then make a box or frame in which the cylinder rests. This is not important only in so far that it holds up the cylinder, but any old thing that



A COW PEA BUTLER.

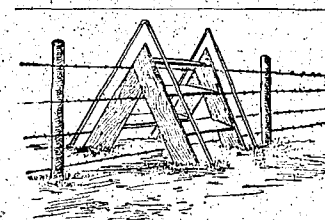
will do that will accomplish that end. The handle is represented on the cylinder, but I would recommend that power of some description be used, as I know from personal experience that it requires a good deal of muscle to make it go when it is full of pea vines. I ground out five acres of peas with mine. Dave B. Miller, in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## Fitting Horse Collars.

In buying a new collar, it is a good plan to have it fitted to the horse as nearly as possible, and then soak it in water over night. In the morning put it on the horse after wiping off all the moisture, and then adjust the hames at top and bottom singly so as to bring the leather collar to the form of the animal's neck and shoulders in a perfect fit. While the leather is wet it can be molded to almost any desired form, and if held in place by the hames, as suggested, during the day, by night it will have shaped itself to the form of the horse, and will remain in that condition. It is more than probable that nine out of every ten horses who are afflicted with galled shoulders, especially during the warm weather, suffer from ill-fitting collars. Every old collar can be adjusted by the method mentioned. Galled shoulders may be avoided by taking off the collar each night and washing it thoroughly. This removes all of the perspiration and the dust on the collar.

## Wire Fence Conveniency.

A wire fence always presents to those who understand the "power" of its barbs a formidable appearance, and, in truth, is an unpleasant affair to cross, either by climbing over or crawling under, or between the strands. Happily, however, the accompanying illustration shows a convenient and



A STEP-LADDER.

safe arrangement whereby such barriers may be crossed as often as desired, and that without any tension on the wires being lost by cutting a gate-way.

It is simply a double step ladder, and can be constructed by any one at all handy with tools in a short time, the railing consisting of gas pipe, the lower ends of which should be deeply inserted into the ground. Where a wire fence has to be crossed frequently in some out-of-the-way locality this device is of great value.

## Unprofitable Orchards.

There are a great many orchards about the country that are being abandoned because they are unprofitable. As a matter of fact, the abandonment of these orchards is due, ninety-nine times out of a hundred, to the wrong methods of the owner. There have been recent reports of the abandonment of peach orchards in Georgia, and that, too, right in the heart of the region famous as a profitable peach country. Successful peach growers in Georgia give their trees and the soil in which they are planted constant, intelligent care, and as a result their venture is profitable. The owners of the unprofitable orchards set out the trees, and after a year or two gradually abandon them to their fate. It is true they may occasionally fertilize the soil, and perhaps keep it in fair cultivation for a year or two. They seem to think this is all that is necessary, and when profitable crops do not result, they become discouraged. If fruit growers are of the opinion that they can make the industry pay by simply setting out trees, it is time that they turn over a new leaf, and understand thoroughly that fruit growing is profitable only when it is conducted on business principles.—Exchange.

Swelled jaws in sheep. There has been considerable complaint of late years by many sheep raisers that some of the animals are troubled with swellings under the jaw, and

when such swellings were lanced only water came from the opening. Such swellings are of a dropsical nature, and the trouble is termed anæmia by veterinarians. The term anæmia, indicating as it does a lack of blood in the system, should point out to the sheep raiser the probability of there being something wrong in his system of feeding. There is the trouble may come from some internal parasite, such as the stomach worm, but the chances are it is due wholly to poor feeding. When the swellings appear on the jaws of the sheep the animals should at once be put on a better ration, such as a mixture of ground oats, bran and oil meal. This ration should be given three times a day, and a teaspoonful of a mixture of equal parts of dried sulphate of iron, ground gentian and ginger root should be given in the feed for each sheep. Of course, the usual routine should not be omitted from the ration.—Indianaapolis News.

Home-Made Windmills. The home-made windmills seem to be most plentiful in the State of Nebraska, along the broad valley of the Platte river, and from Omaha west to the State line; for over five hundred miles they are to be found in great numbers. They are often crude, in appearance and of comparatively low efficiency, but the aggregate amount of work they do is by no means insignificant. They will pump water for the stock and house, run light machinery about the farm, and sometimes furnish water to irrigate small tracts of land. The most important feature in the construction of these home-made mills is cheapness, hence the ingenuity of the farmer is shown by the use of odds and ends, which he works into his mill to save the purchase of new material. Old wire and bolts, scrap lumber and old poles, neglected parts of buggies, mowers and reapers, cranks, chains and sprocket wheels, all find their way into these strange windmills. Many of the mills have cost their makers nothing at all but time, others have cost \$2 or \$3, and occasionally in the case of the more elaborate ones the cost may run up to \$25, \$50 or \$75, but \$2.50 is the fair average for a very large number.—U. S. Geological Survey Bulletin.

Animal Food for Fowls. Corn contains a large proportion of protein, which is so essential to fowls and other farm stock, but if corn is fed in sufficiently large quantities to furnish all the protein needed, then the fowl becomes too fat to lay eggs. In chopped meat, and to a certain extent in green bone, one is able to furnish the necessary protein at small expense and without interfering in any way with egg production. Chopped meat, or its equivalent, should form at least one-quarter of the ration fed three times a week, using a variety of grains for the remainder of the ration and not neglecting a small but regular portion of green food daily. Care must be used in the feeding of meat to see that it is perfectly fresh, else it will taint the egg if it does not sicken the fowl. Then again, too much meat must not be fed or the eggs will have a flavor that is not usually relished by the consumer.

Top-Dressing Meadows. In many sections there is a strong prejudice against the fall top-dressing of meadows, the claim being that the effect of the dressing is lost before growth begins in the spring. This is an assumption that is scarcely warranted in most cases, for even if stable manure is used as a dressing it is fair to assume that the grass roots will get the benefit of at least a portion of it, enough to make it pay for the application. A mixture composed of one-third muriate of potash, one-third lime bone and one-third nitrate of soda is an ideal one for top-dressing meadows. An application of 500 pounds of this mixture to the acre seems expensive, but when it means better hay and more of it, it is not profitable even though it figures up at the rate of about \$3 for each ton of hay?

## New Industry for Farmers.

In some sections where there are a number of breeders of poultry for the fancy market the chicks are farmed out. That is, they are placed in the hands of farmers who can give them plenty of range. Many breeders pay a stated rent per acre for the range occupied by the chicks; others work with the farmer on the share plan. This method is adopted because breeders understand that they can obtain better and stronger fowls when they are raised on the range than in any other way. It is certainly far to assume that if the farmer will set about learning the principles of poultry raising he will succeed in the work, for he has everything in his favor and lacks only the knowledge of the requirements of poultry.

## Hornless Cattle.

That cattle without horns is a great improvement over cattle with horns is now a well-settled fact. For this reason, everything else being equal, natural born muleys will, in future, be in great favor. Everybody can at least for the present, have muleys, but those who desire it and begin in time can have hornless cattle. Those who are prepared to feed and properly care for their cattle in winter should by all means dehorn them. Hornless cattle feed better, are more docile. Losing their horns seems to change the habits of the animal. It pays to remove the horns and it pays still better to breed hornless cattle.—Farm and Ranch.

## Salt the Cows Daily.

Do not omit the daily allowance of salt to the cows. Salt not only is an appetizer, but it is an aid to digestion and especially to digestion of the protein elements in feed. The old fashion of taking "a measure of salt once or twice a week and scattering it on the grass, with the cows frantic to get at it, is not the best way to supply this condiment.

## Catarrh in Horses.

Steam the nostrils by putting two ounces of turpentine in a pan of boiling water. Hold this under the head for twenty minutes, repeat twice a day and continue it for a month if needed; also give a teaspoonful of sulphate of copper at a dose twice a day in a mash of bran for a month or more if necessary.

# MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

## FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Statistics of the State's School System—Pere Marquette Railway Suffers—Week Loss of \$27,000—Steamer Sinks Off White River.

General statistics concerning the public school system of Michigan have been given out by State Superintendent of Public Instruction Fall. The figures are his reports received for the school year ending Sept. 3, 1900, but they are the latest obtainable. It is shown that according to the school counts of the year there were 121,008 pupils of school age in the State, of this number 42,900 were in ungraded schools and 208,732 in graded schools. The total enrollment, however, was only 501,198, while the estimated number of pupils attending private schools was 52,239. The number of teachers necessary to supply the ungraded schools was 6,452 and the graded schools 6,815. The total number of teachers employed in all schools was 13,267. The average wages of all teachers for the year were \$4,503.54. The average wages of male teachers in graded schools were \$7,036.20. The average wages of female teachers in graded schools were \$5,430.78. The number of teachers holding State or normal school certificates was 1,925 and the whole number of qualified teachers in the State was 15,313. There are 8,035 school houses in the State and the estimated value of all school property is \$10,328,175. Male teachers were paid \$1,006,480.93 and women teachers \$3,405,027.85. The total net expenditures of all the schools for the year was \$7,207,691. The total primary school money apportioned was \$1,351,857.45, the per capita rate for the year being \$2.13.

## Steamer Sinks in the Lake.

Early the other morning in a nasty, choppy sea the State of Michigan, a passenger steamer of the Barry Brothers' line, was abandoned by her crew—two miles off White river and sank a few minutes after. The wreck was caused by the breaking of the connecting rod of the engine, which smashed off a cylinder and plunging down crashed through the bottom of the boat, making a huge hole. The water poured into the engine room so quickly that the crew was forced to abandon the place and though an effort was made to save the boat, she sank in six minutes. She was a total loss, as the full storm will undoubtedly break her up in a short time. The crew was taken off the sinking steamer by the White Lake life savers.

## Wreck at Safford.

An expensive freight wreck occurred on the Pere Marquette at the Milford depot. A south-bound train was on the siding, being very long, several of the rear cars still remained on the main track. A north-bound train made a bit of a head-on collision with the freight train, and the engine No. 215, six drivers, was turned completely end for end, and her bottom up in the air. The trainmen all jumped out the engine. His cab was completely separated from the engine and all but the roof smashed into kindling wood, but he escaped with scarcely a scratch. The damage is estimated at \$20,000.

## Comes Home Rich.

Robert Evans is one of the few fortunate hunters who went to Alaska and struck it rich. He left Muskegon nineteen years ago and returned on a recent morning, greatly enriching his gray-haired mother. Evans went to Alaska in 1887 and located a claim forty miles from Dawson City, out of which he dug a fortune. He now has a force of men working in the mine. Evans will remain at home for some time and then return to Dawson.

## Within Our Borders.

The proposition to bond a convict for \$3,000 to build sewers was carried at the election.

## The Bargain Alvin, coal laden, in tow of the steamer Weston, went ashore in Thunder Bay.

G. M. Hurlinger has been appointed postmaster at Frankfort, vice A. O. Speckhard, removed.

While cutting logs near Ball Lake, John Humeaston was struck on the head by a falling tree and fatally injured.

The making of shoes is now an important industry at Menominee, a new plant employing 125 persons having just begun operation.

Henry W. Hess, aged 78 years, a member of Company F, First Michigan engineers and mechanics, was found dead in bed in Charlotte.

Three trainmen were crushed to death in a head-on collision between an east and west-bound freight train on the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroad at a curve five miles west of Birmingham.

The 10-year-old son of Frank Allen, postmaster at Saginaw, pulled a revolver at his brother, aged 8, and shot him through the heart, killing him instantly. The boys had been quarreling over a trivial matter.

Andrew Cossick, who broke jail about a year ago and was re-arrested in Wisconsin, was convicted at Alpena of larceny from the person. Cossick took one of his own countrymen, Polish, in tow to do the easy side of the city, and the evidence showed that he robbed him of all the money he had, about \$150.

Laurens is getting the project of putting in a municipal electric lighting plant. The streets of the village are now lighted by electricity furnished by a private corporation.

Grand Rapids claims to be the hamper telephone city in the country. There are about 7,500 phones in service there, which is at the rate of one to every twelve inhabitants.

An Owsosso firm offers to put up a \$15,000 planing mill plant in the city and operate it the year round with at least twenty employees, if in return the Council will give a cash bonus of \$2,000.

A law and order league has been organized at Hart to secure better enforcement of the laws, presumably those relating to the liquor traffic.

Zilwaukee folks are hoping and because the railroad officials have taken off the station flag there and made the place a mere flag station.

There is considerable talk in Sanilac County just now of moving the county poor farm from its present location at Crosswicks to Sanilac Center. Decker's first fair netted \$38,333 after paying premiums and all expenses. This is equal to 20 per cent on the investment and the surplus will be used to improve the grounds.

Benjamin F. Flint, aged 55, was found dead in his bed at the Park Hotel, Benton Harbor.

A fine summer hotel is to be erected at Northport in time for next season's resort business.

The large chaffery factory at Bad Axe has been completed and ready for the season's business.

One of Epatoria's long-felt wants has been filled by the establishment of a bank in the village.

A long-felt want at South Lyon is about to be filled by the erection of a new opera house and lodge room.

Decker's building has organized a business men's association with twenty-five firms based on its membership list.

The village of Moscow is seeking incorporation in order that public improvements which the residents desire may be made.

About 15,000 peach trees in Genesee township were found to be affected with "yellow" the past season and were destroyed.

The cranberry crop in Delta County is a failure on account of the vines having been flooded early last spring while in blossom.

Plymouth's building boom for the season has resulted in adding over thirty new buildings to the number in the corporation.

Captain John Anderson, master and owner of the small schooner Sofa Foundry, was lost overboard from his vessel and drowned in the vicinity of Hog Island and a beach.

Benjamin Flint, a restaurant man of Benton Harbor, drank two pints and a half of whiskey at one draught and died soon after. He was about 48 years old and a bachelor.

Fire destroyed the club house of the Detroit Boat Club on Belle Isle, burning with it a number of small yachts and racing shells belonging to the clubmen. The total loss is about \$10,000.

It is doubtful if any place in the State can equal the record of Shingleton in one particular line. With a population of but thirty persons this crossroads village supports two saloons.

No enough signatures could be secured to the petitions for a local option election in Oakland County, so the matter will not be brought before the Board of Supervisors at the January meeting.

Charles Smith, one of the children of Charles Smith of Millington, was drowned in a well. The boy was 4 years old and was playing alone by a shallow well, which was crocked up, and accidentally fell in.

Harry Liden, pit boss in the J. C. Liden Coal Co.'s No. 1 mine at Sebewauque, was perhaps fatally injured by two and one-half tons of slate roofing falling on him. His left hip is broken and he is badly hurt internally.

Sil Hugo, a member of the Michigan football team, died at the hospital in Champion as the result of injuries received in a game with the local team. Two other members of the Michigan team were hurt.

Sir Christopher Foxworth of London, his private secretary and a party of Montreal men have been in Sault Ste. Marie to investigate the inducements presented by the Soo as a site for a great steel shipbuilding plant.

The season just closing has been the greatest for building operations ever known at Holland. Seven new factories have been erected, and enough other buildings to bring the total expenditure in this line up to \$200,000.

Leonidas D. Dibb, who promoted and built the Peninsular Railway from Lansing to Chicago, now the Grand Trunk Western, and who was president of the company from December, 1895, to August, 1897, is dead at Battle Creek aged 77 years.

A 20-year-old son of Thomas Sherwood, a farmer at Sault Ste. Marie, lost his eye by the muzzle of a gun from a haystack, where he had laid it. The hammer caught on something and the gun was discharged. The ball entered his right lung and indicated a fatal wound.

There isn't a place in Michigan where one cannot throw a stone and hit a bad road, so to speak, but Schoolcraft County is apparently entitled to the bun for the day. In a good-sized township is a bit of road which a supervisor said the other day was so bad that it was not safe for a bird to fly over it.

C. H. Worcester of Chicago, who is interested in the Worcester and Munising companies, tells of the trouble experienced by the men employed in the companies' lumber camps near Muskegon. The men in the camps have been mowed very much by bees. The woods there seem to be full of them. They are not dangerous, but carry off provisions during the night.

William Parkhurst, aged 64 years, while crazy with jealousy attempted to wipe out his family at Flint. He came home after a four weeks' absence, and calling his wife to the door, shot her in the left breast, with probably fatal results. He then chased his two daughters, but the gun missed fire. The next day his corpse was found in a barnyard three miles away. Parkhurst had blown his brains out and the revolver with which he fired the shot was still clutched in his hand. Mrs. Parkhurst will recover.

A gigantic waterspout was sighted on the east shore of Lake Michigan, between Sault Ste. Marie and Sault Ste. Marie, in the form of a round column shot up fifty feet into the clouds. The little steamer Algonquin, plying between these ports, ran into the monster column and narrowly escaped foundering under the weight of water that fell on her deck.

The members of the crew became panic-stricken and, leaving their duties, rushed for life preservers, expecting the boat would sink. Luckily the little steamer righted herself and cleared the danger. No sea prevailed and the steamer continued on her journey to South Haven.

Near Pokagon, John Miller, a prosperous farmer with an aversion for savings banks, placed \$100 in bills, a check for \$50 and \$20 in silver in the base of a beanstalk. The old story of Mrs. Miller started a roaring fire and when the husband arrived all was consumed except the coin. He nearly collapsed.

Miss Bessie Holland fell down stairs in Lansing, through a trap door. She carried a lighted lamp in her hand and her fall broke the lamp and set fire to her clothing, besides injuring her quite severely. She was badly burned and burned all over her body.

The 3-year-old daughter of John Morrison, a farmer residing near Castovia, was burned to death by playing with matches. The child set itself afire and was seriously burned before the parents discovered it. The fire caught in the hair and was then communicated to the clothes. The girl died a few hours afterward.

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## WHAT HE SAID.

### Correct Interpretation of President McKinley's speech at Buffalo.

The following extract should be properly read and intelligently accentuated in order to understand precisely where the late William McKinley stood on the questions of trade extension, reciprocity and tariff revision. In his speech at Buffalo the President said:

"By sensible trade arrangements, which will not interrupt our home production, we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus.

"A system which provides a mutual exchange of commodities is manifestly essential to the continued and healthful growth of our export trade. We must not repose in fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing. If such a thing were possible it would not be best for us or for those with whom we deal.

"We should take from our customers such of their products as we can use without harm to our industries and labor.

"Reciprocity is the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development under the domestic policy now firmly established. If perchance some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad?"

"By sensible trade arrangements," said the President. Note the qualification. No trade arrangements can be called sensible other than those "which will not interrupt our home production." Is there any difficulty in grasping that?

What class of commodities should we take from our foreign customers? President McKinley's answer was:

"Such of their products as we can use without harm to our industries and labor." Can the meaning of this be misunderstood? Only by those selfish interest it is to misunderstand it.

Having plainly stated his idea of the basis on which special trade treaties should be made, the President declared in favor of reciprocity as the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development under the domestic policy now firmly established—that is, the policy of protection. Does anybody doubt that that is what the President said and meant?

As to tariff tinkering—did Mr. McKinley favor it? Not at all. "If perchance"—note that all important word—it should be found that some of the duties on imports were not required either for revenue or for protection, then, and only then, should such duties be removed in the interest of foreign trade extension. Every protectionist agrees that "if perchance," etc. But there must be no jumping at conclusions, no taking for granted that protective duties are no longer needed, no surrender of the principle and policy of protection, no blind leap in the dark, no idle tumble into the quagmire of free trade. It is far from clear at the present time that any duty in the Dingley law schedules can be safely modified or removed. It remains to be seen, and the Republican party of protection will see to it at the proper time and in the proper manner.—American Economist.

## Retain the Sugar Tariff.

The proposal to remove the duty on imported raw sugar is not to be taken very seriously, and it is improbable that there is any danger threatened to the sugar beet industry, for more reasons than one.

In the first place, the Republican party is not likely to reopen the tariff question for years to come, and the Democrats are not likely to have the power to make a move in that direction for ten years any way, inasmuch as the United States Senate has a Republican majority that is not likely to be overcome in that time at least. And even when tariff revision finally does come it is scarcely possible that the tariff on sugar will be removed, if for no other reason than that the Federal Treasury can hardly get along without it, yielding as it does an annual revenue of about \$60,000,000. Lastly, there is no reason why the sugar duties should ever be abolished, for they afford a means of raising revenue that is almost ideal.

The tariff on sugar, whether protective or not, is almost the only one that can be justified, for it is almost the only means whereby the propertyless man can be made to contribute to the support of the Federal government without undue hardship to himself. No man is too poor to pay his mite to the support of his nation's government. To levy a direct tax upon the poor man is not feasible. But if he pays indirectly in the form of an enhanced price on the little sugar that he uses, he does not feel it, and in the aggregate a vast sum accrues yearly to Uncle Sam.

The principle is not new, by any means. England has had it in practice for a good many years. And there is no reason why it should not be adopted as a part of the permanent fiscal policy of the United States. To be sure, the sugar trust may desire to have it otherwise, and such influence has more than once availed more with Congress than justice or statesmanship should permit, but the fact remains that \$60,000,000 cannot so easily be obtained in any other way.—Peou Yan (N. Y.) "Democrat."

A crushing indictment. The development of the beet sugar industry has been so rapid that we are near to the time when the whole of the hundred million dollars we used to spend abroad for sugar will go into the pockets of our own people. This nation consumes at least one-fourth of the world's total product; and of the world's product two-thirds are made from beets and only one-third from cane. If the counsel and the protest of American free traders had been heeded we should not grow a pound of sugar outside the cane fields of Louisiana. Because the protectionist principle was received and approved by the people we are about to become independent of outside sources for a necessity of existence and to keep huge profits at home. We make the machinery for the sugar mills from iron from our own furnaces; we have diverted from excessive cereal production land and human beings to a more profitable occupation, and we have moved this nation one huge step further toward industrial independence. It would be

difficult to frame an indictment against the American free trade propagandists more crushing than to quote their own declarations and arguments against the tin plate duties and the beet sugar bounties.—The Manufacturer.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 3.

Death of Joseph. Genesis 50:15-26. Memory verses, 18-21.

Golden Text—So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.—Ps. 90:12.

The departure of the Hebrews from Egypt in the time of Moses is commonly called their "exodus—their way out," their "going out." It is worth noticing how they came in. Their entrance as dwellers in the land, their "exodus" if we coin the word, was the result of Joseph's goodness and forgiving recognition of his brothers. They went to Canaan, laden with gifts, to hear the glad news to their aged father, Jacob, but soon returned to make their homes in the fertile land over which their brother Joseph now held sway as Pharaoh's deputy.

Jacob and all his sons and his sons' sons, and his sons' sons' sons, and all his seed brought he with him into Egypt. With the seventy kinsmen and kinswomen went of course a large caravan of herdsmen, servants and their families, so that the entire company must have numbered hundreds. The natural increase of such a clan, in the course of four centuries, would make a numerous race.

Joseph went out in his chariot to meet the immigrants, and the meeting of son and father after so many years of separation was a most touching scene. Jacob, in the presence of the Pharaoh, easily secured abundant privileges for the entire family. Being herdsmen, used to pastoral life, they neither desired nor were adapted to life in any of Egypt's great cities. Instead they were allotted generous parcels of land in the fertile Goshen. Jacob had an audience with the king, and appeared with all the simple dignity of a righteous patriarch before the ruler of the land, answering the characteristically oriental inquiry as to his age with that striking utterance: "The days of the years of my pilgrimage are a hundred and thirty years; and the days of the years of the life of my fathers in the days of their pilgrimage." The aged father and his sons were duly supplied with means of subsistence from the royal treasury until they could establish themselves in the new home.

During the terrible famine Jacob and his sons escaped entirely the sufferings of the native Egyptians. Joseph's course in dealing with the starving people cannot be considered here. It is, on the surface, hard-hearted and inexorable. The food stored up in the royal granaries was sold to the people at a price which was a hardship to the native Egyptians. In exchange for whatever property they possessed, and last of all their land had to go. Pharaoh acquired it all. Henceforth nearly all the land in the country was royal property, farmed by the people on a rental of 20 per cent of the total produce. It was certainly a masterly stroke of statesmanship, revealing in the light of the moral ideas of the time. Of course in an attempt to estimate Joseph's personal moral standing in this matter we enter not merely upon a great economic problem involving a study of ancient methods of land tenure, but also upon the very difficult question of moral standards in that remote age. Such an attempt would be unethnologically condemned. It is likely, however, that to the Hebrews it seemed a shrewd and sagacious stroke of business, which was not altogether to the detriment even of the Egyptians themselves.

## Family.

After the death of Jacob Joseph's kindness toward his brethren still continued unabated. It was not a superficial kindness based on a desire to please his father; it was a genuine brotherly love which had long ago conquered resentment and suspicion. How this long discipline of love must have changed the characters of those brothers, rough and hardy as some of them were, because of the sheer manhood in them that could not help recognizing the true gold of sincere affection in their wealthy and powerful benefactor. Notice, Joseph does not try to ignore the past. He has forgiven, and in a sense he has forgotten—forgotten all hard feelings. That is what he means, if he has forgiven; forgiveness, that is not blind to the actual, unchangeable facts that have passed into history. "As for you, ye meant evil against me; but God meant it for good, to bring to pass, as it is this day, to save much people alive. Now, therefore, fear ye not; I will nourish you and your little ones." Such a heart of forgiveness; forgiveness, that is not blind to the fault forgiven, but is firm in the faith that love has conquered hate and must ever remain victorious. Any other sort of forgiveness would have been harmful to the moral character of Joseph's brothers.

## Death of a Righteous Statesman.

The world has lately seen how a Christian statesman of calm head and the right heart moved all hearts. Joseph, an aged statesman, with a long record of astute statescraft and shrewd business operations and perhaps severe rulings behind him, is yet serene in the consciousness that his life has been lived in the fear of God. He must have recognized many a mistake in that record, but he must also have found wonderful peace in the conviction that he had done his best in the sight of his Maker, in a foreign land, surrounded by heathenism and sin. "And so this good man passed away, breathing in his last words the confidence in a return of his people to the land of Canaan. When the time should come his body was to be carried up into that promised land, to rest there forever. At a good old age he died—110 years—and the clever Egyptians made a mummy of him and wrapped him in countless bandages, and encased his body in richly adorned cases; and then there was an interval of such a long time that he could be said to be long dead. In God's own time the promise was fulfilled and Joseph's wish came true.

## Next Lesson—Israel Oppressed in Egypt.—Ex. 1:1-14.

## Easy When One Is Used to It.

"Well, Jennie, I hear you and Tom are out."

"Yes! I gave him his quietus last evening. He really thought I would have him, when I was only thriving."

"How did he take his rejection?"

"Oh, easily enough. You know he is used to taking negatives. He's a photographer."

## In a French Restaurant.

Uncle Tom (who had just treated his growing nephew to a dinner)—Not a bad meal for 75 cents, eh, Johnnie?

Johnnie—No, Let's have another.—Boston Herald.

"How do you feel?"

"I'm so glad you told me to keep counting, Henry," she said. "I have just been going over them, and I find that I have saved \$200 in the last three months."

"Good!" he exclaimed. "Where's the money?"

"Oh, I haven't got the money," she answered, "but the accounts show that I have saved just that same."—Chicago Evening Post.

It is estimated that the men of Great Britain spent £250,000 a year on silk hats.



## The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.  
THURSDAY, OCT. 31, 1901.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

### POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

At 7:12 o'clock, Tuesday morning, Leon P. Czolgosz, the murderer of President McKinley, paid the life penalty for his crime in the electric chair at the Auburn state prison. The prisoner made a brief speech in the chair. He said he was not sorry for what he had done, but expressed regret that he had not seen his father.

The sentiments expressed at the meeting of the Bund der Industriellen, held in Berlin, last week, are giving rise to a good deal of tariff talk in Washington. The secretary, Dr. Wendtland, spoke emphatically in favor of increased tariff on American imports, expressing the belief, that "that would bring America to her senses." While, of course, America can get along very well without the German Trade if need be, there is money to be made out of it, and if, by careful adjustment of tariff schedules, a tariff war can be averted, it should be done.

At the opening of the republican state campaign, at Delaware, O., last week, Senators Foraker and Hanna were the principal speakers. Senator Hanna among other things said: "Let no yellow journals or blatant demagogues shake your faith in the conditions of this country to-day, as affecting those who have the responsibility. I am not going to retire from politics or public duty. I have no intention to resign my chairmanship of the national committee. I am going to stay there, and see Nash and Foraker and others through, if it takes ten years. This is no time to bring into this contest any side issues of state affairs, such as taxation, three cent fairs, Henry George theories, or anything else of that kind."

Immediately after the statement of Senator Frye that Germany was exerting every energy to establish trans-oceanic lines, and that her course alone was ample argument for the necessity of the subsidy bill, comes the news from United States consul Monaghan, at Chemnitz, to the effect, that the North German Lloyd has decided to open a line from Bremen to Cuba, vessels sailing regularly every four weeks, and touching at Havana, Cienfuegos, Manzanillo and Santiago de Cuba. While only cordial relations are sustained between Germany and ourselves, as nations, trade competition between us seems destined to be of the fiercest.

The National Association of Manufacturers announces its intention to hold a national convention in Washington, Nov. 24th, for the purpose of discussing the question of reciprocity. The speakers will be manufacturers exclusively, and it is expected that some definite expression of the views of the manufacturers of the country in regard to reciprocity can be arrived at. With the confidence that the administration has in the interests of the manufacturing industry thoroughly at heart, the association believes it is only fair that the manufacturers themselves should formulate some expression which will serve as a guide to the next congress, and to the President in handling the various phases of the reciprocity question, with which they will have to deal.

That the German manufacturers should show petulance at the inroads that American manufacturers are making into their trade, is by no means surprising. Everywhere the American goods are supplanting German products, not only because of lower prices but by reason of their superior quality, and now that legislation looking to the extension of American shipping interests by means of subsidies to American vessels is being considered, the Germans regard their cup of woe as full to overflowing. Heretofore, too, the Germans have controlled a large share of the South American trade, but if the Pan-American congress leads to anything like the practical results that are expected of it, American competition will be felt there as keenly as it already is in Europe, the Philippines and the Orient.

The progress made in building up the navy as shown in the annual report of Admiral Melville, chief of the bureau of steam engineering, indicates that by the end of the year there will have been added to the sea force of the United States a total of 23 vessels, including three battle ships, the Illinois, Alabama and Wisconsin, one monitor, 11 torpedo boat destroyers, 15 torpedo boats, and three submarine torpedo boats.

During 1902 the navy will be further increasing by nineteen vessels, including two battleships, three monitors, five cruisers, five torpedo boat destroyers, and four submarine torpedo boats. The battleship Missouri will be finished in June 1903, and during the first six months of 1904, the navy will be further increased by the completion of five battleships, six armored cruisers, and three protected cruisers.

Stopped Into Live Coals. "When a child, I burned my foot frightfully," writes W. H. Eads, of Jonesville, Va., "which caused horrible leg ulcers for 30 years, but Buckle's Remedy saved me wholly-cured me after everything else failed." Infalible for burns, scalds, cuts, sores, bruises and piles. Sold by L. Fournier.

### The Real Motives.

It is not hatred of our Tariff which inspires this European talk of a commercial war against the United States. Every Continental nation has a tariff of its own, and most of these tariffs bestow much more actual protection, or advantage to the manufacturer, than does our Dingley law.

These continental nations, having their own tariffs, and still ones, too, are in no mood, and have no pretext to quarrel with America over rates and schedules. Their grievance against us is something else. It is jealousy of our tremendous strength and prosperity under a republican form of government. It is also, as argues Prof. David Kinley in the October "Forum," an intense yearning for colonies, a land hunger which the United States imperiously checks by the Monroe doctrine covering the American continent, the only place where there is some land left worth having.

So the real inspiration of the intensified European hostility toward America is not our tariff, but a very different thing—jealousy of our successful trial of popular government, and the natural pride and ambition of a military race. We are not the only people who want to see our flag on every sea, and the spirit of nationality is very strong in Europe just now. The strength of a great empire inflames the popular imagination and kindles pride in being a part of it. If the Monroe doctrine is again challenged it will be because of something more than the efforts of dropping economists. It will be because of a determination to crush the formidable example of the great republic, and to lay hold of the rich but feeble Southern countries over which we hold our sheltering arms.

For three days and nights I suffered agony untold from an attack of cholera morbus brought on by eating cucumbers," says M. E. Lowther, clerk of the district court, Centerville, Iowa. "I thought I should surely die, and tried a dozen different medicines but all to no purpose. I sent for a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and three doses relieved me entirely. This remedy is for sale by L. Fournier.

Oklahoma will be a candidate for admission to statehood, and will stand a fairly good chance of getting in. The territory has a greater population than have several of the states, and the population is of a substantial and desirable class, intelligent, progressive, prosperous and home builders. They are also patriotic and wide awake, have schools and newspapers, write poetry and sing songs. A few of the old cowboy borders days still remain, but civilization has made such advance that it is probable as many swallow tail coats and silk hats will be found to the square mile in Oklahoma as in some sections of Michigan.

### Brain-Food Nonsense.

Another ridiculous food fad has been branded by the most competent authorities. They have dispelled the silly notion that one kind of food is needed for brain, another for bones and still another for muscles. A correct diet will not only nourish a particular part of the body, but will sustain every other part. Yet, how often good food may be its nutriment is destroyed by indigestion or dyspepsia. You must prepare for their appearance or prevent their coming by taking regular doses of Green's August Flower, the favorite medicine of the healthy millions. A few doses aid digestion, stimulates the liver to healthy action, purifies the blood and makes you feel buoyant and vigorous. You can get Dr. Green's reliable remedies at Fournier's Drug Store. Get Green's Special Almanac.

Spring Valley, Ill., is the banner anarchist city of the United States. With a population of 7,000, it has 500 people who are anarchists. This means that one out of every fourteen of its population is an anarchist, or between seven and eight per cent. No city in the United States can show anything like this proportion of the followers of the red flag, and it is doubtful if any city in the world can. It is quite true that other cities in America contain more anarchists than Spring Valley, Chicago

## NEW FALL GOODS.

Our Fall stock of Clothing, Dry Goods, Ladies' and Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps and Shoes is now in, and we extend a cordial invitation to all to come and examine our goods and prices.

The cause of our strength is by a never swerving honesty of policy in selling our goods. We give the best values at the lowest prices, the same to one and all. Our principle is that one man's dollar is just as good as another man's hundred cents.

## H. JOSEPH.

Originator of Low Prices,  
(Opposite Bank.)

Grayling, Michigan.

for instance has 3000. Pittsburg is another anarchist center and has 1,500 dormant Czolgoszes. Patterson, N. J., is generally regarded as a veritable hotbed of Anarchy, and with good cause. Yet Patterson has only 2000 Anarchists.

\$15,000  
To be Given Away in 1,000 Prizes.

To the persons making the nearest guesses of the combined vote for Governor in the States of Ohio, Iowa and Massachusetts, at the election to be held on November 5th next, will be awarded the prizes. The contest closes Nov. 1st, 1901, and all guesses must be in not later than, above date.

By subscribing for The Semi-Weekly Free Press for four months, and paying in advance, at our special price of 30c for four months, you can have as many guesses as you pay 4 months subscriptions in advance. Why not send in your order for the best paper and make a guess in this great contest. Address: The Free Press, Detroit, Mich.

### An Ornamental Fuel Saver.

Burton's Fuel Economizer is being universally adopted to prevent the usual waste of heat up the chimney, and force it to radiate into the room. It increases the heat in the room where the stove is located, and heats one or two additional rooms without additional stoves or labor. It soon saves its costs, \$4.50 or \$5.00, by the reduced amount of fuel used. It is substituted for the second length of stovepipe above the stove, or used in any room, through which the stove pipe passes. Purchased by all stove and hardware dealers. Manufactured by W. J. Burton & Co., 162-170 W. Larned St., Detroit, Mich. oct24-16t

### Notice for Publication.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Land Office at Marquette, Mich. October 25th 1901. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court of Crawford County, at Grayling, Mich., on December 9th, 1901, viz: Homestead application No. 9537, of George Kneth for the S4 of NE4, NW4 of SE2, NE4 of SW4, Sec. 30, Town 27 N. R. 1 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Fred F. Hoelsi, Hugo Schreiber, John Kneth, all of Sigbee, and Peter Aebli, of Grayling.

THOMAS SCADDEN, REGISTER.

### A FREE PATTERN

(Your own selection) to every subscriber. Only 25 cents a year.

### McCALL'S 50 MAGAZINE YEAR

A LADIES' MAGAZINE. A gem! beautiful colored plates; latest fashions; dressmaking economies; fancy work; household hints; fiction, etc. Subscribers receive a beautiful copy. Ladies' agents wanted. Send for terms. Stylish, Reliable, Simple, Up-to-date. Economical. A beautiful Perfect-Fitting Paper Pattern.

### McCALL 100 BAZAR PATTERNS 15c

All Seams Allowed and Perforations show the Darning and Sewing Lines. Only 10c and 15c each—none higher. Ask for them. Sold in every city and town, or by mail from THE McCALL CO., 112-115-117 West 36th St., NEW YORK.

### E. W. Green

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets (the remedy that cures a cold in one day)

### Michigan State Land Office.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 1, 1901. Notice is hereby given that the following described tax homestead lands, situated in the county of Crawford, having been withdrawn from priority as homesteads, under the provisions of section 131 of the general tax laws, as amended by an act approved May 17, 1901, and having been examined and appraised in accordance with the said section, will be offered for sale at this office at a public offering of said lands, to be held on the 14th of November A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., and will be subject to sale in accordance with the form prescribed by law.

SUBDIVISIONS, SEC. TOWN. RANGE  
NE 1-4 of NE 1-4 8 26 N. 4 W.  
NW 1-4 of NE 1-4 8 26 N. 4 W.  
Lot No. 1 21 26 N. 4 W.  
Lot No. 2 21 26 N. 4 W.  
NE 1-4 of NW 1-4 21 26 N. 4 W.  
NW 1-4 of NW 1-4 21 26 N. 4 W.  
SW 1-4 of NW 1-4 21 26 N. 4 W.  
SE 1-4 of NW 1-4 21 26 N. 4 W.  
NE 1-4 of SE 1-4 21 26 N. 4 W.  
NW 1-4 of SE 1-4 21 26 N. 4 W.  
SW 1-4 of SE 1-4 21 26 N. 4 W.  
SE 1-4 of SE 1-4 21 26 N. 4 W.  
EDWIN A. WILDEY, Commissioner.

### Michigan State Land Office.

LANSING, Oct. 1, 1901. Notice is hereby given, that the following described part-paid Swamp Land, situated in Crawford County, forfeited for non-payment of interest, will be sold at public auction at this office, on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., unless previously redeemed according to law.

EDWIN A. WILDEY, Commissioner.  
No. of Certificate, 26,304; description NW 1-4 of SW 1-4, Sec. 13, Town 26 N. Range 4 W.  
No. of certificate, 26,400; description NW 1-4 of NE 1-4; Sec. 14, Town 26 N. Range 4 W.

### NOTICE.

To Robert W. Dunn, whose postoffice address is unknown, the owner of the land hereafter described, and to the mortgagee or mortgagees named in all undischarged recorded mortgages against said land, or any assignee thereof of record.

TAKE NOTICE that sale has been lawfully made of the following described land for unpaid taxes thereon, and that the undersigned has title thereto under tax deed issued therefor, and that you are entitled to a reconveyance thereof at any time within six months after service upon you of this notice, upon payment to the undersigned of all sums paid upon such purchase, together with one hundred per cent additional thereon, and the fees of the Sheriff for the service of this notice, to be computed as upon personal service of a declaration, as commencement of suit, and the further sum of five dollars for each description, with out other additional costs or charges. If payment as aforesaid is not made, the undersigned will institute proceedings for possession of the land.

W. & S. W. 1/4 of section 18, town 25 N., Range 1 W. Amount paid, \$55.58 for the years 1899, 1894 and 1897.

Yours Respectfully, IRA H. RICHARDSON, Rosecommon, Mich.

ang 29-7w

### TO OUR READERS.

Here is the Greatest Bargain We Have Ever Offered you.

The Crawford Aylanche.  
—AND—  
The Twice-a-Week Detroit Free Press.

—BOTH PAPERS ONE YEAR

FOR ONLY \$1.65.

The "Twice-a-Week Free Press" is conceded by all to be Michigan's leading newspaper.

Remember that by taking advantage of this combination you get 52 copies of the "Crawford Aylanche" and 104 copies of the Free Press.

## GO TO SALLING, HANSON & CO.

The leading Dealers in

## Dry Goods,

—AND—

## Furnishing Goods

## Shoes,

## FANCY & STAPLE GROCERIES,

## Hardware,

## Tinware, Glassware,

## Crockery,

## Hay, Grain, Feed

—AND—

## Building Material.

## Farmers, call,

and get prices before disposing of your products, and profit thereby

We sell the Sherwin Williams Paint, the peer of all others.

## Salling, Hanson & Company,

—DEALERS IN—

Logs, Lumber and General Merchandise.

## THE New Store!

### The Money-Saving-Place in Grayling

Rock-bottom prices prevail in our every department. Remember, our entire stock of Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoes, Ladies' Jackets and Capes are brand new, of the latest styles and make. Pay us a visit. You are always welcome whether you buy or not.

Respectfully

## KRAMER BRO'S.

The leading Dry Goods and Clothing Merchants,  
The Corner Store. GRAYLING, Mich.

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Consistently Republican—Always.

News from all parts of the world—Well written, original stories.—Answers to queries on all subjects.—Articles on Health, the Home, new Books, and on work about the Farm and Garden.

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The INTER OCEAN is a member of the Associated Press and also is the only Western newspaper receiving the combined telegraphic and cable news matter of both the New York Sun and New York World respectively besides daily reports from over 2000 special correspondents throughout the country. No pen can tell more fully why it is the BEST on earth.

## \$1.00 per Year \$1.00

52 twelve-page papers, brim full of news from every where, and a perfect feast of special matter.

## Black Smithing AND Wood Work!

The undersigned has large stock added to his shop and is now better than ever prepared to do general repairing in iron or wood.

## HORSE SHOEING

will be given special attention and done scientifically.

## Reapers and Mowers.

I have obtained the agency for the BUCKEYE line of Reapers and Mowers, which are conceded to be the lightest running and most durable machines on the market. Call and examine the late improvements before contracting for machines. Prices right for work or stock.

mar14-ly DAVID FLAGG.

## MARLIN



INTEREST is being displayed in the use of smokeless powder and rifles. The small smokeless rifle is a game that the small boy can not always be depended on for. Marlin has a 220 S&W. Repeater. For up-to-date information see our catalog. Marlin for 25 cents.

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The Great National Weekly Newspaper of America. The only Weekly edited expressly for every state and territory. The News of the World so arranged that busy people can more easily comprehend, than by reading cumbersome columns of dailies. All current topics made plain in each issue by special editorial matter, written from inception down to date. The only paper published especially for people who do or do not read daily newspapers, and yet thirst for plain facts. That this kind of a newspaper is popular, is proven by the fact that the Weekly Blade now has over 178,000 yearly subscribers, and is circulated in all parts of the U. S. In addition to the news, The Blade publishes short and serial stories, and many departments of matter suited to every member of the family. Only one dollar a year. Write for free specimen copy. Address

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# The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, OCT. 31, 1901.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

### TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in advance. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means, we want our money.

You will save money by trading at H. Josephs'.

W. Havens has brightened his home with new paint.

Ladies Cloaks and Jackets at Kramer Bros.

Dr. Woodworth returned from his Chicago visit, Tuesday.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

Oscar Hanson was visiting with Lewiston friends, last week.

Special bargains in the Shoe Department, of Kramer Bros.

Joseph Patterson attended the Circuit Court at Atlanta, last week.

Stationary, Tobacco and Cigars at Jensen's, next to the Opera House.

Miss Flossie Countryman was visiting with Lewiston friends last week.

Alabastine in all colors, for sale by Albert Kraus.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Malenfant returned from Buffalo by Sunday morning train.

Everyone will be benefited by calling at H. Josephs', and look his goods and prices over.

Mrs. Harry Pond returned from a three weeks visit with her mother, last Tuesday.

A few choice Broilers now in readiness at the live weight. No charge for dressing. Wm. H. Niles.

Albert Schriber and wife spent last Sunday at the home of J. K. Bates, in Maple Forest.

If you are in need of a Cape or Jacket, you will save from 25 to 50 per cent by buying at H. Josephs'.

Miss Violet Miller, of Lewiston, was visiting with friends in Grayling, last week.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments by A. Kraus.

Mrs. Eickhoff accompanied Mrs. President Pond on her visit to the Gaylord W. R. C. last week.

For up to date made to order clothes, call at Blumenthal & Baumgart's.

Mrs. M. A. Bates returned from her eastern visit, Saturday, and the P. M. smiles again.

John Everett has made extensive improvements on his residence, and is finishing it all with a neat coat of paint.

If you want to save money on your Fall and Winter Dry Goods, Clothing, or Shoes, etc., etc., call on H. Josephs'.

Heavy Rates, of Maple Forest, was in town, Tuesday, feeling good over a thousand bushels of fine corn as any man wants.

For sprains, swellings and lameness is nothing so good as Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Try it. For sale by L. Fournier.

Miss Nellie Hoyt, who is teaching in the Cobb district in Maple Forest, spent Sunday with Henry Stephan's family.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints and Varnishes, guaranteed the best in the market, at A. Kraus'.

Services will be held at M. E. Church, Sunday Nov. 3, at 10.30, in honor of old folks. All are cordially invited.

Geo. Hartman, P. M. at Jack Pine, has been taking a rest, acting as juror in the Federal court at Bay City.

Mrs. Susie Patterson and Miss L. Phillips, of San Francisco, made a short visit at the Stephan settlement while on an eastern tour, last week.

Rev. J. Alexander, former pastor of the M. E. Church, was ordained last Tuesday, in the Congregational church in Metamora.

The boy of school age should be sent to school; don't let him loaf. There is no niche on earth and no place in heaven for a loafer.

The season will soon be here when the fellow who couldn't hit a deer in thirty times trying, will go out and shoot a man through the first pop.

For School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, Inks, in fact everything in the line of school supplies, call at Fournier's Drug Store.

Mrs. Lottie Willoughby attended a convention of the Ninth District Women's Relief Corps at Midland, last week. In the election of officers she was chosen vice-president of the association. —West Branch Herald.

Archie McKay, of West Branch, stopped with friends here over night a few days ago. He was looking for an extra crew to run their mill nights.

Hon. Wm. Hall of Hamburg, was the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Osborn, over Sunday. He was en-route to Mio for the Farmer's Institute this week.

Mrs. C. V. R. Pond returned from the inspection of the Corps at Gaylord, last week, and was taken ill, so that she remained with friends here till Saturday morning.

Rev. and Mrs. Willett, of Midland, were presented with a silver tea set a short time since, on the 25th anniversary of their marriage, by the members of his congregation.

E. T. Waldron and family have moved to their new home in Arenac county. Their address will be at Maple Ridge. They are pioneers here, and will be missed from the county.

A late issue of the Detroit Tribune contained a fair cut of N. Micholien as one of the lumber barons of the state. He is progressive and successful enough to deserve mention.

We learn from the Saginaw News, that Miss Clara Willett, is quite sick at Alpena from an attack of typhoid fever. Her mother is taking care of her. Miss Stella is teaching school in Gladwin.

Ora Billman, of South Branch, was arrested last week, on the charge of malicious injury to animals. It is charged that he purposely shot three cows belonging to Mrs. Castenholz, with a charge of shot for cash.

A man asked for stamps at the postoffice, the other day. And the postmaster asking: "What denomination please?" The man stammered a bit and said, his wife belonged to Presbyterian church. —Ex.

Our team went to West Branch, Saturday to pick up foot ball, and get beaten, but they had a grand time, and it is acknowledged that they put up the best game played this year north of Bay City.

A new remedy for biliousness is now on sale at Fournier's Drug Store. It is called Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. It gives quick relief and will prevent the attack if given as soon as the first indication of the disease appears. Price 25c per box. Samples free.

The forestry commission figures that trees planted now in Roscommon county will be large enough for lumber manufacture in 100 years. This will be of little interest to the present generation, but of vast importance to the people of a century hence.

Mrs. J. C. Hansen received a letter from Mrs. N. P. Salling, in which she stated that Mr. Salling was able to leave the house for the office, although very weak. They expected to move into their new home the last of the week. The Anderson Bulletin says the contract price for his home was \$4,000.

W. B. Covert returned from his visit to the Pan-American, and to his boyhood home, where his parents and sisters yet reside, on Monday. He gained twenty-five pounds while absent, and claims it all from eating fruit on his father's fruit farm near Watkins, Glen, N. Y. His brother Charles came home with him, to look over this western world.

As we come toward the Christmas holidays, larger space is given in the magazines to fiction. The Cosmopolitan includes a tragic story of the Mexican foot-hills, by Thomas A. Janvier, a very clever society story by Carolyn Wells; one of the old French romances by Richard Le Gallienne; an unusually interesting Indian narrative by H. T. George, and a weird story by S. R. Crockett.

A girl or boy, habitually chewing gum will not work in school, they fall behind in their classes and the time will come when they quit because they can't and won't keep up with their classes. After school is abandoned their parents and friends can do nothing for them, they are so indifferent with every task given them, and their services are worthless to their employers.

It develops that an error was made by the state authorities in computing the amount of primary school money to be distributed among the counties next month. It was announced that the per capita rate would be \$2.41. As a matter of fact the rate will be but \$2.00 per capita and the total amount distributed \$1,111,224. The rate is higher than any previous semi-annual rate by 35c per capita.

The supreme court of Michigan has just decided that county treasurers are not entitled to interest on funds of the county placed on deposit. The court says the interest earnings of money belonging to the county on deposit shall be accounted for to the same as the principal. The case on trial was the proceedings against the county treasurer of Kent county, who placed \$20,393 in a Grand Rapids bank, and received \$55.33 interest on the same, not accounting for it or paying it over to his successor.

Rev. Bekker and wife and daughter returned from Chicago, Tuesday.

James Sorenson returned from a trip to Chicago, Tuesday, combining business with pleasure.

An exchange says the biggest trust on earth has been discovered at last. It is the country newspaper trust. They trust everybody, and get cussed for trusting and trusting for cussing, and finally get busted by trusting.

Dancing makes girls feet large, ice cream produces freckles, hanging on the front fence produces rheumatism, piano playing destroys the beauty of the hands, chewing gum destroys the mouth—washing dishes causes chaps to come—to propose.

Some new definitions of a kiss: That which you cannot give without taking and cannot take without giving. Not enough for one, just enough for two and too much for three. The only agreeable two-faced action under the sun. What a child receives free, what the young man steals and what the old man buys. That in which two heads are better than one.

Tot causes Night Alarm.

"One night my brothers baby was taken with croup," writes Mrs. J. C. Sailer, of Crivenden, Ky. "It seemed it would strangle before we could get a doctor, so we gave it Dr. King's New Discovery, which gave quick relief and permanently cured it. We always keep it in the house to protect our children from croup and whooping cough. It cured me of a chronic bronchial trouble that no other remedy would relieve." Infallible for coughs, colds, throat and lung troubles. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Fournier's Drug Store.

A lawyer in a court-room may call a man a liar, scoundrel, villain or thief, and no one will make a complaint when court adjourns. If a newspaper prints such reflections on a man's character there is a libel suit—a dead end. This is owing to the fact that the people believe what an editor says. What a lawyer says cuts no figure. —Ex.

A Fiendish Attack.

An attack was lately made on C. E. Collier of Cherokee, Iowa, that nearly proved fatal. It came through his kidneys. His back got so lame he could not stoop without great pain, nor sit in a chair except being propped up by cushions. No remedy helped him until he tried Electric Filters, which effected such a wonderful change that he writes he feels like a new man. This marvelous medicine cures backache and kidney trouble, purifies the blood and builds up your health. Only 50c, at Fournier's Drug Store.

The melancholy days have come, the meanest of the year, when farmers wax their cornfields will fall them in the ear; when school deprives the restless boy of vacation fun, and his daddy crows at the bills and the coal eight plunk a ton; when the merchant gets his biggest stock, and thinks he is wonderful wise, because he hopes to sell the same and never advertise; when the wind begins its dreary moan and the leaves begin to fall, when the boys start out for college to study up football; when the banker gets his interest, and the boarder gets his hash, the subscriber has plenty of time to read, but the printer gets no cash.

WANTED—Salesmen, to sell a choice line of nursery stock. Steady work and extra inducements to the right person. All stock guaranteed. Write now for terms, and secure a good situation for the fall and winter. Address The Hawks Nursery Company, Milwaukee, Wis. oct17-1m

It happened in a Drug Store.

"One day last winter a lady came to my drug store and asked for a brand of cough medicine that I did not have in stock," says Mr. C. R. Grandin, the popular druggist of Ontario, N. Y. "She was disappointed and wanted to know what cough medicine I could recommend. I said to her that I could freely recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and that she could take a bottle of the remedy and after giving it at a fair trial if she did not find it worth the money to bring back the bottle and I would refund the price paid. In the course of a day or two the lady came back in company with a friend in need of a cough remedy and advised her to buy Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I consider that a very good recommendation for the remedy." It is for sale by L. Fournier.

Miss Nanny Vioroy, of Macon, Macon county, Mo., has been awarded a prize for the best answer to a question put to 200 school teachers in her county, says the Atlanta Journal.

The question was: "Who is the greatest woman in all history?" and Miss Vioroy's answer was as follows: "The wife of the Missouri farmer of moderate means, who does her own cooking, washing and ironing, brings up a large family of boys and girls to be useful members of society, and finds time for her own intellectual and moral improvement, is the greatest woman in all history." —Mrs. Vioroy's conclusion not only applies to Missouri women, but to women the world over.

# Books!

## Poems, Juvenile and Toy Books!

We are showing the largest line of standard books, consisting of Poems, illustrated Gift, Juvenile and Toy-Books ever brought to Grayling, and invite all to visit our store, and look over our assortment. Prices 25 cents and upward.

## Fournier's Drug Store.

### Free Photos.

From November 1st to December 1st.

Don't get left! One half dozen Photos free with every dozen ordered, any style or price.

This is the place to buy your Picture Frames.

Portrait enlarging in all grades at right prices.

Amateur Photo Supplies on sale.

IMPERIAL ART STUDIO, Grayling, Michigan.

## WE SELL Palacine Oil. BATES & CO.

Dr. Andrew B. Spinney,

formerly of Detroit, now proprietor of Reed City Sanitarium, will be in Grayling at the Central Hotel, Thursday, November 1st, from 1 to 3 o'clock p. m.

He has new and improved methods for treating epileptic fits, paralysis, rheumatism, catarrh, deafness, and also all forms of throat diseases. He also cures the morphia, opium and alcohol habits. Special attention given to private diseases of both men and women. He guarantees a cure, in any case of piles or rupture. Consultation free.

## NOTICE.

Whereas my wife, Ella McKay, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I hereby forbid all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account after this date, October 16, 1901.

oct17-1t EUGENE MCKAY.

## What's Your Face Worth?

Sometimes a fortune, but never if you have a sallow complexion, a jaundiced look, moth patches and blotches on the skin, all signs of liver trouble. But Dr. King's Little Pills give clear skin, rosy cheeks and rich complexion. Only 25c at Fournier's Drug Store.

## For Sale.

For sale, 80 acres of land, one half mile from Grayling, fenced and in good pasture. Will be sold cheap. Enquire at this office or of F. H. Bradley, Grayling, Michigan.

When you cannot sleep for coughing it is hardly necessary that any one should tell you that you need a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to allay the irritation of the throat, and make sleep possible. It is good. Try it. For sale by L. Fournier.

The government has established a post office at Point Barrow, Alaska. It is the northernmost post office in the world. Mail will be delivered once a year by a United States revenue cutter. It is 700 miles from any other office. The warmest epistle of love would probably cool off getting there.

When you have no appetite, do not roll your food and feel dull after eating, you may know that you need a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Price 25c. Samples free at Fournier's Drug Store.

## Special Notice to our Readers.

This paper is on file at the office of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, 106-108-110 Monroe Street, Chicago, where our readers will be courteously greeted who may care to call upon The Inter-Ocean for a tour of inspection and sight-seeing through its magnificent building, in which can be found every mechanical and scientific improvement of the age in connection with the needs of a great newspaper. It is a rare treat to anyone interested in the subject, and should be taken advantage of.

## Women and Jewels.

Jewels, candy, flowers, man—that is the order of a woman's preferences. Jewels form a magnet of mighty power to the average woman. Even that greatest of all jewels, health, is often ruined in the strenuous efforts to make or save the money to purchase them. If a woman will risk her health to get a coveted gem, then let her fortify herself against the insidious consequences of coughs, colds and bronchial affections by the regular use of Dr. Rosch's German Syrup. It will promptly arrest consumption in its early stages and heal the affected lungs and bronchial tubes and drive the dreaded disease from the system. It is not a cure all, but it is a certain cure for coughs, colds, and all bronchial troubles. You can get Dr. Rosch's reliable remedies at Fournier's Drug Store. Get one of Green's Special Almonds.

## C. C. WESCOTT DENTIST.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN. OFFICE—Over Alexander's law office, on Michigan Avenue. Office hours—9 to 12 a. m.; and 2 to 6 p. m.

## Mortgage Sale.

Whereas default has been made in the conditions of payment of a certain mortgage, bearing date the twenty-third day of February, A. D. 1895, made and executed by Walter W. Metcalf and Julia Metcalf, his wife, of Bay City, Bay County, Mich., to James Tierney of the same place; and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, on the twenty-third day of February, A. D. 1895, in Liber B. of Mortgages, on pages 458 and 459, said default consisting in the failure of said mortgagor to pay or cause to be paid the amount secured by said mortgage when and as the same became due and payable, and such default still continuing, and there being now due and payable on said mortgage and on the note secured thereby the sum of two hundred and sixty-six and eighty-four one hundredths dollars (\$266.84) to which is added an attorney fee as provided by law, and no proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted for the recovery of said sum of money or any part thereof, and whereas by the terms of said mortgage it is expressly provided that on failure of the said mortgagor to pay the amount secured by said mortgage when and as the same became due and payable, then and in such case the mortgagee might and he was expressly empowered by the terms of said mortgage to foreclose the same by advertisement:

Now therefore, in pursuance of the power of sale aforesaid and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder the premises described in and covered by the said mortgage at the front door of the Court House in the village of Grayling, County of Crawford, State of Michigan (that being the building in which the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford is held) on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1901, at the hour of eleven o'clock of said day.

The premises described in and encumbered by the said mortgage are situated in Crawford County, Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Lots one (1), two (2) and eleven (11) and twelve (12) of Block thirteen (13) of Haldy's second addition to the village of Grayling, according to the recorded plat thereof.

Dated September 10th, 1901.

JAMES TIERNEY, MORTGAGEE.

T. A. E. & J. C. WEAVER, Attorneys for Mortgagee.

Business Address: Crapo Block, Bay City, Mich. sep19-13w

## Notice for Publication.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Land Office at Marquette, Mich.

Aug. 21st, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 8th, 1878, and an act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory, as extended to all the Public Land States by act of Aug. 4th, 1892, Ira H. Richardson, of Roscommon county of Roscommon, State of Michigan, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 402, for the purchase of the NW 1/4 of section 6, in township No. 20, N. R. 1 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land, before the Register and Receiver of this office at Marquette, Mich., on Wednesday, the 13th day of November, 1901. He names as witnesses: Geo. A. Pearl, Ernest P. Richardson, James M. Nowlin, William Peacock, all of Roscommon, Mich.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 13th day of November, 1901.

THOMAS SCADDEN, Register.

## Circuit Court Assignments.

Pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, I hereby fix and appoint the times of holding the terms of the Circuit Court within the 34th Judicial Circuit of the State of Michigan for the years 1902 and 1903 as follows: Arenac County—Third Mondays in February, June and October. Crawford County—Third Mondays in January, May and September. Gladwin County—Second Mondays in February, June and October. Ogemaw County—Fourth Mondays in February, June and October. Otsego County—Fourth Mondays in January, May and September. Roscommon County—Second Mondays in January, May and September. NELSON SHARPE, Circuit Judge. Dated, West Branch, Mich., Oct. 17, 1901. oct24-6t

# Blumenthal AND Baumgart,

## THE BIG One Price For All Store

### TAKE NOTICE!

We will sell for one week only all our 10c Outing Flannels for 7c per yard. Fifty styles to select from.

10-4 heavy gray Bed Blankets 40c. For one week only!

We have stocked up our large store with the best and latest merchandise the market can produce. It is for you to be convinced that you can buy from us for one dollar more goods than anywhere else for one quarter more. We have received an entirely new line of

## Fall and Winter Goods,

and they are beauties in price, style and quality. An inspection will prove our assertion. We are sole agents for the

Celebrated Queen Style of Shoes for Women, and ladies who appreciate a stylish, well made and comfortable shoe will find satisfaction in the Queen Quality Shoe.

## For Men only.

To the stylish dresser of the town we announce that we have added merchant tailoring to our establishment. Our cutter, Mr. Prince, who has worked for the best tailors in Detroit will make your clothes in the very latest styles, if desired, and he also understands the cuts and shapes of this town.

## Respectfully Yours BLUMENTHAL & BAUMGART.

The One Price for All Store. Grayling, Mich.

## J. W. SORENSON.

## Furniture and Carpets. UNDERTAKER. GRAYLING, MICH

## OUR Fall Opening, 1901.

We have just received a new line of Ladies Silk and Satin Waists, Rainy Day Skirts, Underwear, Handkerchiefs, Gloves and Belts.

We wish to call your special attention to our line of Worsted Shirt Waists. We have the finest assortment in the city, all new and up-to-day.

We also wish to call your special attention to our

## Shoe Department.

We give a written guarantee with every pair of men's, ladies' and children's shoes, purchased of us.

We have just received a complete line of men's and children's

## Suits and Overcoats,

which we will sell at the lowest possible price. Your call is solicited.

## Respectfully A. KRAUS & SON. One Price Store.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS IF YOU WANT

A "HARRISON WAGON," "The Best On Wheels," OR A

CLIPPER PLOW, or a GALE PLOW, or a

HARROW, (Spike, Spring or Wheel.) CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE,

Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPTON BINDER, Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE,

Or Any Style of CARRIAGE, Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office

O. PALMER



# PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

## Man a Girl Should Marry.

Choice in matrimony does not, as a rule, come from the female side. A refined girl will not take the initiative, but she has the responsibility of choosing those who are eligible. To be happy in marriage, it is necessary to marry a gentleman in the proper sense of the word—that is to say, one who is generous and unselfish, who considers another's happiness and welfare as not merely his own. A man who is a heart to his sisters, courteous to his mother and careless of the feelings of servants and poor relations is just the man to avoid when you come to the great question to be answered, yes or no.

A "duck of a man" generally makes a goose of a woman. It is wise to choose for a husband one with lasting qualities of heart and character. Some women marry in a sort of missionary spirit, hoping to turn the man from the error of his ways. This is not a wise thing to do. The poorhouses are full of women who thought that they could reform their husbands.

A husband need not be handsome, but he should be good-looking, in the sense of looking good morally and physically. "When I marry," said a budding school girl, "I'll want a fine, tall, broad, handsome man that everybody will admire." "There's where you are wrong," said her elder and more experienced sister. "You'd have much less trouble in watching a less good-looking man, and would enjoy a great deal more of his society."

As to the age a husband should be, we need say little about this, because men differ so much. Some are more fitted to take upon themselves the responsibilities of marriage at 25 years of age than others are at 35. It is not natural for a young girl to wish to marry an old man, but we think that boy husbands are a mistake. They never know what they are pleased to call their minds, and it is not easy to discover from day to day what they are going to do, or into what they are going to grow.

There are hearts all the better for keeping; they become mellow and more worthy a woman's acceptance than the crude, unripe things that are sometimes gathered—as children gather green fruit—to the discomfort of those who obtain them.

REV. E. J. HARDY.

Author of "How to Be Happy When Married."

## Action Against Anarchists.

It is easy to say that international measures should be taken to protect society against anarchists. But it is not so easy to explain how measures are to be devised according to our view of international anarchism. Anarchists are the enemies of the human race, and the civilization against which they war has a right to suppress them like venomous snakes. But this right, however, does not help us in showing how it can be exercised. A law cannot be punished for its opinions according to our view, nor can any collection of men be punished for enunciating among themselves such opinions. But there are countries in which it is held that they can. Here is the initial difficulty of general action against the anarchist creed in all nations. A criminal opinion only becomes a punishable crime when an individual or an association of individuals is confederated together to give effect to it against some other individual.

I believe that no international agreement can be arrived at in regard to anarchists, and I should be sorry were we to be a party to one. Each country, however, owes it to the common bond which unites civilized nations to do what it can to put an end to its being used as an asylum from which assassins can

## HOW TREES ARE DWARFED.

Japanese Arboriculturists Are Peculiarly Successful in the Art.

The dwarfed trees of Japan have been a never-ending source of wonder to Europeans ever since the opening of the great kingdom to inspection by the rest of the world. A single pine, perfect in form and foliage, has recently sold for \$1,200. It is six feet high and alleged to be 850 years old. It has long been supposed that the process by which Japanese gardeners succeeded in dwarfing forest trees was a long and costly one. It is now said that it is a simple process, and that anyone can do the trick. The following directions are given for producing a miniature oak tree:

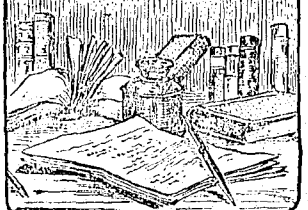
Take an orange and scoop out the pulp. Fill the interior with a rich mold and plant an acorn in the center of it, leaving the hole in the rim for it to sprout through. Put it in a sunny place and water it frequently. Soon after the first shoots have appeared the roots begin to break through the orange skin. Take a sharp knife and shave these off carefully and keep them shaved. The tree will grow about five or six inches high and then stop. In a year it will be a perfect miniature oak. When the roots cease to grow the orange skin should be varnished over and imbedded in a flower pot.

The Japanese dwarf all kinds of trees and make them live to a great age. Some of these dwarfs, like the Chabo Hiba, are well known, and their owners have documentary evidence attesting their great age. The older they are the more valuable, of course, they are. In Japan certain families follow the culting trade, and what you will, on growing dwarf trees from generation to generation, and you can buy a miniature oak 500 years old from a descendant of the man who first planted the acorn. Not only forest trees but fruit trees and flowering shrubs are dwarfed by these clever gardeners.

## MEN WHO REFUSED TITLES.

Distinguished Englishmen Who Regarded Rank as an Empty Honor.

Not all Englishmen are seeking titles of nobility. At least there have been many subjects of the crown who might have worn coronets, but declined to accept them for varying reasons that were at least sufficient to themselves. The late William Ewart Gladstone was a notable example of the latter order of humility. For the peerage which time after time was held out to him was always rigidly rejected.



plot and carry out their designs against citizens of other countries, whether the victim be a sovereign or the humblest of workmen. There is no use in endeavoring to find out what particular plot is brewing, and advising the police of the country on which the blow is to fall. So far as countries like the United States are concerned, the only thing that can be done is to strengthen the power of the executive over aliens, and—as is usually the case in the United States—over foreigners who have acquired nationality. Without any process of extradition, I should be in favor of running the line with power to ship off any alien in regard to whom there is reasonable ground for believing that he is an anarchist, and to land him in the land of his birth, due notice having been given to the authorities there of his arrival. Beyond this, I would not go one step. If any citizen of a country publicly advocates crime, he is amenable to the law. But it is often doubtful policy to gratify him by putting the law in force. If certain citizens of a country do associate together for the promotion of crime, then also the law can deal with them if this be deemed expedient.

HENRY LABOUCHERE,  
Member of British Parliament.

## Value of Technical Schools.

The American of the immediate future who is most likely to measure successfully his strength and talents with the largest opportunity will be a technically educated American. With every increase of knowledge and light, God seems again to be saying to Adam as of old: "Here is your earth; subdue it, and train its energies into serviceableness unto yourself."

The young American has almost everything that would invite him into the profession of the engineer. The railway of today so markedly improved in its roadbed, rails and motive power, has a far larger realm of improvement ahead than any but the scholarly engineer may imagine. The problem of national wealth is largely a problem of transportation of products. Railway companies, manufacturers of ships are now employing graduates from technical schools, for the reason that only the scholarly view of materials and their use is found to be practical.

And to this class of engineers those who must deal with the products of the mine and one has an increasing army. The mining interests of the United States are in the infancy of their development. More gold and silver has been wasted by unscholarly processes employed in handling the resources of the earth than has ever been coined or turned into articles of beauty or use. The mining engineer of the future will add to the wealth of the world in handling what is called the "dwarfed" great fortunes of some of the provision men in the United States have been made by their use of what has formerly been wasted. The chemical engineer takes what was thrown away in other days, and out of blood, and bone, and horns, and hoofs, and much else previously considered worthless, he makes a series of by-products that are coming to be most important factors in the creation of wealth.

The successful workman of the future in even the money-making lines of pro-

duced the bacillus of tubercle—the dread creator of consumption. The idea of inoculation followed in the train of his discovery, and patients flocked to his laboratory by thousands. He was appointed professor of hygiene and bacteriology in the University of Berlin and given free scope to prosecute his studies of the cholera bacillus and other dread germs hostile to human life. Dr. Koch is as modest as he is famous.

## Noisy Submarines.

Fill a glass vessel with lamplack, colored silk or worsted. Focus the rays of the sun in a lens—that is, hold a magnifying glass so that the rays pass through it before they fall on the glass vessel. Then revolve in the light, between the lens and the vessel, a disk with an opening or a slit in it, so that the light is alternately falling on the vessel, and being shut out. Now listen, and you will hear a noise when the light passes through the slit, but there will be silence when it is shut out. You must place your ear close to the glass, holding the slit or other substance.

Another experiment is to use a glass instead of an ordinary lens. This makes a rainbow, and as the rays pass through the slit it is possible to tell that some parts of the solar spectrum—as it is called—produce a sound as they fall on the glass vessel, while other parts have no effect.

## The Family Home Run.

The national game is frequently productive of "home runs," and one of the most interesting of this variety of tallies was made by a Philadelphia batsman in Chicago.

He hit the ball squarely, and drove it over the right field fence. It entered the window in the second story of a house, rolled down the back stairs into the kitchen, and lodged in a pan of dough under the stove.

The natural inference is that the family partook the next day of ball-bread.

## Australian Shipping Trade.

The Australian shipping trade continues to expand. In New South Wales in 1900 it was larger than in any previous year. The total number of vessels entered and cleared was 7,082, against 6,400 in 1899. Of the former 6,208 were under the British flag and 724 under those of other countries. Notwithstanding the significance of these figures, we are daily informed of the decadence of the British Empire and of the enormous growth of the marine of other countries.

Discovery of Phthisis Bacillus, and Foremost Bacteriologist of the Age.  
Dr. Robert Koch, discoverer of phthisis bacillus, and who has announced that bovine tuberculosis cannot be transmitted to the human system, is regarded as the foremost bacteriologist of the age. He is 65 years of age, and at 29 was a country physician in a little German village, at Tübingen, tending to rude Dr. Robert Koch, father and present.

In 1880 he entered the University of Bonn as an assistant, and two years later made himself world famous by the announcement that he had discovered

## ONLY ONE SURVIVES.

SEXTETTE OF INDIANANS WHO WERE FAMOUS.

General Lew Wallace and His Noted Contemporaries of the Hoosier State—Harrison, Hendricks, Gray, Gresham and Voorhees.

General Lew Wallace is the sole survivor of a sextette of famous Indianans who were contemporaneous and who stood in the front rank among Americans of their day. Less than a score of years ago the names of Gresham, Gray, Harrison, Hendricks, Voorhees and Wallace were familiar to every one who kept in touch with national politics. These men were complex figures at national conventions of their respective parties and high honors were conferred upon them. In the early 80's they were a dominant force in statecraft. Gresham was in Arthur's cabinet; Harrison, in the Senate, was a leader talked of for the Presidency; Wallace was minister to Turkey and enjoying his greatest popularity as the author of a novel read in every home where literature finds a place; Hendricks was the favorite of the Western Democrats for the Presidential nomination, and in the convention of 1884 was given second place with Cleveland on the ticket; Isaac I. Gray was Governor of the State; and Daniel W. Voorhees, the "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash," was making the Senate chamber ring with his thundering eloquence or winning golden opinions by his suavity and tact. To-day the grass peeps forth over

the society throughout the Middle West and to Brigham Young on the journey to Utah and the rehabilitation of the people.

It was early made a member of the quorum of 12 apostles, and as such served until the death of Wilford Woodruff, when, under the order of succession in the church, he was made "President, prophet, seer and revelator of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," in September, 1898.

To the influence of Mr. Snow was attributed the serious attempt to revive the open practice of polygamy among the Mormons. He had been imprisoned for polygamy in 1896, but was among the signers of the pledge that the church should abandon this doctrine. Soon after he came into power, however, the Mormon priesthood began the widespread defense of the revelation of celestial marriage and the election of B. H. Roberts to Congress followed quickly. Mr. Snow had at least eight wives.

## GET EVEN FOR A SLIGHT.

Young Men Not Invited to a Wedding Said "Representatives."

A popular young man who lives on the West Side was married a short time ago, and this event in his life seemed to estrange him from at least three of his former companions. The ill-feeling grew out of the distribution of invitations in which the trio was innocently ignored. No explanation would convince the young men that the slight was not premeditated.

"I will have the young woman write each of you a personal invitation if you say so," the prospective bridegroom volunteered. "I want you to feel that it was all a mistake."

The three shook their heads dolefully and insisted that the bride be spared the annoyance.

"We won't be there," said one of them, with a wink that told of a plot in contemplation, "but we will be represented all right." The young man about to be married gave little heed to the covert threat of his friends.

Upon arriving at the young woman's house on the day set for the wedding the bridegroom was greatly annoyed at the discordant sounds that came from four handorgans that were ranged along the opposite curb. He thought that they had been retained by a political club in the neighborhood that had planned for a rally that evening. Their real purpose dawned upon him when, upon emerging from the church with his now-made bride leaning on his arm, he described the quartette in a prominent place near the entrance. It was no time to cause a disturbance, so the youth passed on, swallowing his joy and indignation.

The serenade was continued at the bride's house. A policeman was sent for, but the operators displayed city licenses and could not be disturbed. At the depot they reappeared again, but on the last demonstration their employers stood beside them.

As the couple mounted the steps of the coach a cheer came from the three who had sent their "representatives." It is needless to say that the bride and groom continued on their way, never trying to wave adieu to the young men who had accomplished such a merciless revenge.—Chicago Chronicle.

## OLDEST CHURCH WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

In a series of articles on "Carcers of Danger and Death," in the St. Nicholas, the description of the bridge-building is mostly confined to the workmen on the great bridge over the East River, New York. It is nerve-testing even to read of the hazards which these men run. A foreman speaks of them thus: "See those timbers right at the top that come together in a point? Well, the boys walk those cross-timbers all the time. It's nothing on the ground, but up there with the wind blowing—well, you try it!"

"I saw one fellow do a thing that knocked me. He stopped halfway across a timber not over eight inches wide, took out his match-box, stood on his right foot, lifted his left foot, and struck a match on his left heel. Then he nursed the flame in his hands, got his pipe going good and walked across the timber."

"Why didn't he wait to light his pipe until he got across?"

The foreman shook his head: "I give it up. He just happened to think of it then, and he did it."

**Paties for Arid Plains.**  
The Department of Agriculture seems to entertain the belief that the date palm may solve the problem of what to do with the arid and alkali lands of Arizona, California and other Western States. Experiments have been made in the past by the department and experiment stations, but renewed interest is being taken by the section of plant introduction of the Department of Agriculture, and Prof. D. G. Fairchild, agricultural explorer for the department, now traveling in Africa, has procured a number of suckers, or offshoots, from the delta of the Nile, which he has shipped to the department and which will be distributed in the southwestern part of this country.

In the United States the date is an article of luxury, but in its native country it is a most important food, many regions in Arabia and the Sahara being uninhabitable but for the date palm. The United States annually imports nearly \$1,000,000 worth of dates, but it is possible, the department believes, to raise all the dates needed in this country. The date palm, although grown profitably only in arid and semi-arid regions, is not in the proper sense of the word a desert plant. It requires a fairly abundant, and above all, a constant supply of water at the roots, and at the same time it delights in a perfectly dry and very hot climate. The date palm is able to stand much more cold than an orange tree, but not so much as a peach tree.

## Light Bad on the Eyes.

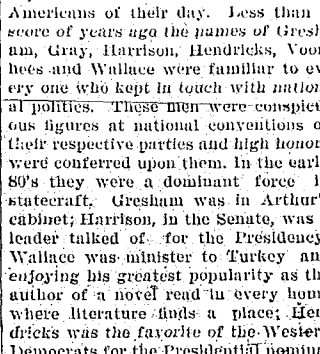
By the advice of eminent oculists the authorities of Munich have decided no longer to use gas or petroleum for lighting schoolrooms.

The graduation essay of a Kansas school girl is entitled "The Three Boxes." The Ballot-Box, the Contribution-Box, and the Hat-Box.—E. X.

There are some men who just naturally look as if they should be named "Archie."

## WAGON-LOADING ATTACHMENT.

In excavating dirt in large quantities it is common practice to use teams and scrapers to draw the dirt to a dump, or else to employ a large number of men to shovel the dirt into carts to be drawn away. The former method is slow work, in view of the small loads which can be taken, while the latter is expensive because of the cost of labor and the necessity of keeping the teams idle while the loading is going on. Adam Gehring, of Philadelphia, Pa., has just patented an apparatus which should overcome these objections, a picture of his invention being shown



SHOVEL AND ELEVATOR COMBINED.

herewith. It consists of two traction wheels, supporting a steel frame, on which are mounted three buckets on an endless chain. The lower part of the frame is scoop-shaped, to take up the dirt, and the buckets revolve through the back portion of the scoop to receive the load which is to be elevated to the wagon. An shaft is necessary to attach the leader to the cart by a short chain and start the horse, the man at the handles guiding the elevator into the proper position to discharge the dirt into the wagon. There is nothing complicated about the apparatus, and it is not liable to break or get out of order.

## ONLY 48 1-2 INCHES TALL.

A Diminutive Specimen of Humanity

New York is a Hamlet in the Tropics. The smallest man in New Hampshire and one of the most diminutive in the United States is Archie L. Brown, of Grafton, who boasts a stature of but 48 1/2 inches and who weighs only 90 pounds.

Mr. Brown was born in Marlboro, Mass., July 18, 1876. His parents are of average height and no other in the family differs in physical appearance from mankind generally. He has lived in Brockton and Boston, Mass., and appeared in all the theaters of the latter city. His feet and hands cor. A. L. Brown respond in size with the rest of his body, he wearing a child's size shoe, No. 10, and a No. 5 glove.

The dwarf is of a musical turn of mind and plays with skill upon the banjo, organ and zither. Also, he is a pleasing speaker and frequently entertains large assemblies. He is able to support himself by selling popcorn and does a thriving business. Mr. Brown is a member of the Epworth League and the Sons of Veterans.

## THE BRIDGE-BUILDER.

In a series of articles on "Carcers of Danger and Death," in the St. Nicholas, the description of the bridge-building is mostly confined to the workmen on the great bridge over the East River, New York. It is nerve-testing even to read of the hazards which these men run. A foreman speaks of them thus: "See those timbers right at the top that come together in a point? Well, the boys walk those cross-timbers all the time. It's nothing on the ground, but up there with the wind blowing—well, you try it!"

"I saw one fellow do a thing that knocked me. He stopped halfway across a timber not over eight inches wide, took out his match-box, stood on his right foot, lifted his left foot, and struck a match on his left heel. Then he nursed the flame in his hands, got his pipe going good and walked across the timber."

"Why didn't he wait to light his pipe until he got across?"

The foreman shook his head: "I give it up. He just happened to think of it then, and he did it."

**Paties for Arid Plains.**  
The Department of Agriculture seems to entertain the belief that the date palm may solve the problem of what to do with the arid and alkali lands of Arizona, California and other Western States. Experiments have been made in the past by the department and experiment stations, but renewed interest is being taken by the section of plant introduction of the Department of Agriculture, and Prof. D. G. Fairchild, agricultural explorer for the department, now traveling in Africa, has procured a number of suckers, or offshoots, from the delta of the Nile, which he has shipped to the department and which will be distributed in the southwestern part of this country.

In the United States the date is an article of luxury, but in its native country it is a most important food, many regions in Arabia and the Sahara being uninhabitable but for the date palm. The United States annually imports nearly \$1,000,000 worth of dates, but it is possible, the department believes, to raise all the dates needed in this country. The date palm, although grown profitably only in arid and semi-arid regions, is not in the proper sense of the word a desert plant. It requires a fairly abundant, and above all, a constant supply of water at the roots, and at the same time it delights in a perfectly dry and very hot climate. The date palm is able to stand much more cold than an orange tree, but not so much as a peach tree.

**Light Bad on the Eyes.**  
By the advice of eminent oculists the authorities of Munich have decided no longer to use gas or petroleum for lighting schoolrooms.

The graduation essay of a Kansas school girl is entitled "The Three Boxes." The Ballot-Box, the Contribution-Box, and the Hat-Box.—E. X.

There are some men who just naturally look as if they should be named "Archie."

## JOHN THE JOKER.

Crawford—What advantage is there in marrying for money?—Crawshaw—Your love lasts longer.

Jinks—How much do you think a minister ought to get for marrying a couple?—Flickins—Well, it wholly unacquainted with them perhaps he might be let off with six months.

She—How beautifully Miss Henry-weight dances! She doesn't seem to touch the floor sometimes! He (whose feet are still suffering from the last polka with her)—She doesn't!—Punch.

Roderick—The advertisement said it was a great stopping place for the leisure class. Van Alben—Was it so? Roderick—Yes; a dozen tramps stopped at the kitchen every morning.—Chicago News.

"Sir, I have come to ask you for your daughter's hand."—"All right, my boy. I think you'll find it in the disavowal." Then the young man left, smiling, knowing that if such was the case he had won a prize.—Commoner.

Floorwalker—Good-morning. You wish to do some shopping, I presume?—Bride (with hubby)—Yes. Floorwalker—Step into the smoking room and the boy there will give you a check for your husband.—New York Weekly.

A Freezer for Mrs. Nowife. Mrs. Nowife—I acknowledge that I have my faults, and am sometimes cross, Jack, dear, but if I had the last two years of my life to live over again I should marry you just the same. Mr. Nowife—I doubt it.—Tribune.

"I suffer dreadfully from insomnia, doctor," said the patient. "Indeed," replied the physician; "we'll soon correct that." And he did, for this particular physician was able to procure for his patient a situation as nightwatchman.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Suburbanite—"Why, sir, we have everything right here in Lonesomeville that heart could desire or fancy dictate."—New Yorker—"And still you come to New York twice a week!" Suburbanite—"Well, yes; but only to buy luxuries and necessities."—Judge.

Mr. Fills—Now that I have engaged you, Bridget, I am going to begin right away to give you a little training in the art of waiting on guests. You see, my daughter is coming out next month. Bridget—Indeed, mum! Ah! how long was she shut up for?—Richmond Dispatch.

"You pugilists don't seem to have nearly so much to say as formerly."—"No," answered the eminent representative of the prize ring, "to tell the truth, we got so interested in listening to these naval gentlemen that we kind of forgot our own affairs."—Washington Star.

Miss Breezy—Yes, I'm engaged to George. It was pretty hard to decide, because I liked Tom quite as well as George, and they're equally wealthy. Miss Wabash—What finally decided you? Miss Breezy—George promised me the most alimony in case of divorce.—Philadelphia Press.

"I met Hildagard in the street yesterday morning, and he flicked his cigar ashes in my face." I'm writing to him now to tell him what I think about it. "Why didn't you tell him what you thought about it then?" "Because I never can express myself with any satisfaction, extemporaneously."—Chicago Tribune.

A Grievous Offense: Magistrate—"The charge is interfering with an officer. Roundsmen McCarty, you will please state exactly what the defendant did. Roundsmen McCarty—Oh wor passing his fruit stand, yer anner, an' Oi shwooped a banana, when, th' dago told t' tek it from me, yer anner.—Leslie's Weekly.

Sunday School Teacher—Faith, children, is believing in the existence of something we can't see. For example, when you buy bananas, you know that there is a delicious fruit inside the tough skin. Do you understand? Children—Yes, ma'am. Sunday School Teacher—Well, what is faith? Children—Bananas.

Ready for the Rush: They had been drifting about in the open boat seven days, and all were near unto death, when the half-famished sailor in the bow leaped up and cried: "A sail! A sail!" "What, a bargain sale?" shrieked the half-dazed woman passenger, as she began fumbling for her purse.—Baltimore World.

His Own Literary Success: Miss Kitcher—Did you ever go in for literature, Mr. Gay? Mr. Gay—Well, er—not exactly, but once when I was in college I wrote a short story and got one hundred dollars for it. Miss Kitcher—Really? What was it? Mr. Gay—Dear Father, I'm broke. Please send me a hundred.—Philadelphia Press.

The Professional Lion braced himself when he felt the thrill of a bite along his fishing pole. When the cork went under he gave a jerk and landed a minnow about five inches long. "Shucks!" he muttered with chagrin, as he took it off the hook; "I wish that 'un had got away; it would have been so much bigger."—Ohio State Journal.

Pat—I say, Mike, I have a three-penny piece with a hole in it which I can't get rid of at all at all. What shall I do with it, beggers? Mike—Sure, Pat, you must do the same as I did once—my piece with a hole in it was mine. And what was it, at all, Mike? "Oh, it was fine, Pat, I tell you. That three-penny piece had bothered me a long time, and I was sure it would have it, so at last I pitched down a sixpence and filled up the hole. Begorra, it went the very next day, my blony."—London Spare Moments.

The Museum Beetle. The museum beetle is as queer a fellow as the bookworm. He lives in museums only and eats exhibits. Wool, furs, bristles, wax, and pictures, chemicals—anything which a museum contains is fare for the museum beetle, and he often does great damage to collections. He is small and dust-colored. Caretakers know him well and are ever on the lookout for him, but despite their zeal he manages somehow to thrive and multiply, and there is probably not a museum in the land that is not pestered with him.

**Honesty a Primary Requirement.**  
Brains and great executive ability are potent factors in a man's success, but without the firmest and most thoroughly grounded principles of cardinal honesty they are factors which cannot make for success. It is the combination of great ability and sterling integrity that places men in control of large interests and keeps them there.—Ladies' Home Journal.

**To Make Good Tea or Coffee.**  
To make good tea and coffee the water should be taken at the first bubble. Remember, continued boiling causes the water to part with its gases and become flat. This is the cause of much bad tea and coffee.—Ladies' Home Journal.

**Evolution of a Small Word.**  
Imp once meant a child. Shakespeare, speaking of the children in the tower, calls them "imps." Jeremy Taylor, in one of his sermons, speaks of "the beautiful imps that sang hosannas to the Saviour in the temple."

**Length of Facial Features.**  
The standard length of the forehead is one-third of the length of the face; the nose should also measure one-third, the mouth and chin together the other.—Ladies' Home Journal.

**Right Giving.**  
Right giving always means having.—Ladies' Home Journal.



California is known now all over the world as the greatest resort State and its attractions have been greatly increased by the completion of the Southern Pacific Company's coast line between San Francisco and Los Angeles, running through San Jose and Santa Barbara. This new line includes a journey of 100 miles along the ocean cliffs, follows the trail of the old Franciscan fathers; passes near the best preserved of the California missions; and possesses a variety of ocean and valley scenery not included in any other 500-mile trip in the world. Famous resorts, Santa Cruz, Monterey and the grand hotel of Hotel Monte with the magnificent grounds surrounding it, are reached by side trips. The giant redwoods of the Santa Cruz mountains are on a very large extension of the line. Such famous all-year resorts as Paso Robles Hot Springs, San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara are directly on the new route. The company has arranged to honor all tickets over this scenic route, and it is expected that the business of that line will be greatly increased thereby.

**When Louisa M. Alcott Was a Monk.**  
In a letter written by Miss Alcott in 1862 to her "Laurie," which is one of many published for the first time in "The Ladies' Home Journal," she thus describes an interesting event of that year: "We had a grand Masque in March, when 400 people appeared in fine costumes and had a merry time. . . . I was a 'Monk,' and no one knew me even after we unmasked, for a black beard and cowl changed me into a jolly friar and made great fun. The boys called me 'sir,' pushed me round in the dressing room, and asked me to tie and pin them up, supposing I was a man, and the girls flirted in earnest till I took off my beard, when they shouted."

# HIGHEST AWARD ON COCOA AND CHOCOLATE.

The judges at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, have awarded three gold medals to Walter Baker & Co., Limited, Dorchester, Mass., for the superiority of their Breakfast Cocoa and all their cocoa and chocolate preparations, and the excellence of their exhibit. "This is the thirty-seventh highest award received by them from the great exhibitions in Europe and America."

**Explained.**  
"She brags because her husband designs all her dresses. Aren't they hideous?"  
"I went to school with him. He always was color blind."

Sweat and fruit acids will not discolor goods dyed with PUTNAM FADLESS DYES. Sold by druggists.

A hard-headed man may be soft-hearted.

No trouble to get breakfast quick if you have Mrs. Austin's famous Pan Cake Flour. Your grocer wants to supply you.

**Trifling that Costs.**  
Neglect  
**Sciatica and Lumbago**  
And you may be disabled and suffer for many long days.



**St. Jacobs Oil**  
Will cure surely, right away, and save time, money and suffering.

**Conquers Pain**  
Price, 25c and 50c.  
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

**WHY GET SOAKED WHEN TOWER'S FISH BRAND OILED CLOTHING WILL KEEP YOU DRY.**

**Hardest Storm!**  
LOOK FOR ABOVE TRADE MARK BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. CATALOGUES FREE. SHOWING FULL LINE OF GOODS AND PATS. A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS.

**A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.**  
DRESSING OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER.  
Beauty, health, and skin. Disinfects, cleanses, and softens. Makes the skin smooth, supple, and free from blemishes. A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS.

**ASTHMA-HAY FEVER**  
CURED BY  
**DR. TAFET'S ASTHMALENE**  
SEND FOR FREE TRIAL BOTTLE.  
Address DR. TAFET, 75 E. 130th ST., N.Y. CITY.  
\$900 TO \$1,500 A YEAR.

**HANDSOME AMERICAN LADY**, independently rich, husband, Address Mrs. L. J. at 101 West St., Chicago.

**DR. PINKHAM'S**  
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.  
Best blood purifier. No other. No time. Sold by druggists.

## STORY BY SCHLEY.

**Admiral Describes Destruction of Cervera's Fleet.**

### WORK OF BROOKLYN.

**Ship in Center of Storm of Shot and Shell During the Battle.**

**Commander in Naval Engagement Denies He Said "D-n the Texas," and Contradicts Other Evidence—Declares He Looked for Sampson Before Determining His Own Position in the Fight—Explains the "Loop" and the Retrograde Movement.**

Rear Admiral Schley took the stand on the thirtieth day of the inquiry and told the story of the beginning of the Santiago campaign in a plain, simple, straightforward manner. He refrained from attempting to question the veracity of any officer who has testified against him, crediting his misstatements to a failure of recollection.

Before flatly contradicting Captain Sigsbee regarding the information concerning the presence of the Spaniards in Santiago, Admiral Schley said that Captain Sigsbee was not capable of uttering a falsehood, but that his recollection was faulty and not his veracity. "Captain Sigsbee," said the rear admiral, "would not make a misstatement for his commission."

Rear Admiral Schley took up the specifications of the precept one by one, told of the formation of the flying squadron, and continued down to the beginning of the retrograde movement, when the court adjourned.

The rear admiral disclaimed that he was guilty of disobedience of orders, as the order which reached him did not say the Spanish fleet was in Santiago, but directed Schley to find out if it was there, and not to permit it to leave "without a decisive action."

"That part of the order was fully executed," remarked Admiral Schley, and there was a peal of laughter on the part of the spectators.

Schley then told of the conference he had with Rear Admiral Sampson on board the New York at Key West, during which he had assured Sampson of his loyalty. Captain Chadwick, on this occasion, remarked that any one who knew Commodore Schley was sure of his loyalty to the commander-in-chief.

During this conference it was developed that both Sampson and Schley agreed the objective point of Cervera's fleet was either Havana or Cienfuegos, as the latter port was connected with Havana by rail. Neither had any idea that the Spaniards would go to Santiago, which is in the end of the island, the lines of communication being absolutely controlled by the insurgents.

Rear Admiral Schley said that the day at Cienfuegos was due to the fact that Captain McCalla did not communicate the code of signals arranged with the insurgents, and that Lieutenant Southernland had not communicated information which he had been directed to give.

Speaking of the fleet's sailing in the open sea, the admiral said the Merrimac had several holes punched in its efforts to coal. He used every endeavor to coal, but the problem presented to him in this connection was one that had vexed the navies of the world for fifty years.

He asserted that whenever it was possible to coal the ships he had done so, but there were times when he would not assume the responsibility, as the vessels of his squadron would have been placed in jeopardy in attempting to coal in the open sea.

According to Rear Admiral Schley's testimony the flying squadron left Cienfuegos within four hours after he was certain the Spanish squadron was not in that harbor. He did not mask his movements, as it would have been the liking of his men and himself to meet the Spanish squadron.

Great stress has been laid upon the fact that Rear Admiral Schley did not mask his movements at night, but Rear Admiral Schley said experience had taught him that the signals of a ship could not be seen more than four miles during the day, and that the ardent lights could not be seen at a greater distance than six and a half miles at night.

When the flying squadron left Cienfuegos they were fourteen miles from the shore and it was impossible for the Spaniards to be advised of the movements of the Americans.

ageable collar. The risk was too great and he would not take it. He was on the spot, watching the column of the sea, and was charged with the responsibility which always makes one cautious.

**SCHLEY CONTINUES STORY.**

**Commander at the Battle of Santiago Tells of the Fight.**  
Rear Admiral Schley continued his story of the Santiago campaign at the court of inquiry Friday. A positive denial of the "D-n the Texas" incident testified to by Lieut. Hodgson was one of the features of Schley's statement. The rear admiral said he not only did not make the remark, but that the whole story of the colloquy as related by Hodgson was a fiction—that Hodgson was too good an officer to interfere, and that he (Schley) would not have permitted such a breach of the regulations.

Rear Admiral Schley explained away many of the points of the precept and made it plain that he was in command during the battle, as upon hearing the cry that the enemy was coming out, he went upon the deck of the Brooklyn with a pair of long glasses in his hand, and even by the aid of these he could not see the New York, if having disappeared in the distance.

**Schley Takes Command.**  
In the morning, before the battle began, Schley's orderly had reported that the signal, "Disregard signals from the flag," was flown from the halyards of the New York. In giving his reasons for being at the New York, Rear Admiral Schley said his first act after knowing the enemy was escaping was to look for the flagship so as to know how to govern himself, as he was second in command.

A few moments after the battle began Schley signalled "Follow me" from the Brooklyn. This was an order for the ships of the fleet to follow the Brooklyn, and the signal was given to the Oregon, to be transmitted to the other vessels which could not see the flagship. Schley said the Oregon was already following the Brooklyn into the battle, and the signal was not intended for the battleship.

Rear Admiral Schley testified that the Brooklyn did not cross the bow of the Texas, that the distance between the



two ships was never closer than 600 yards, that there never was any danger of the two vessels colliding, and that the loop was absolutely necessary to prevent sacrificing the Brooklyn, as, if that ship had been turned toward the Spaniards, it would have been in dangerous proximity to the Spanish torpedo boats.

**Turn Made to Save the Vessel.**  
Schley turned away from the Spaniards, he said, because it was useless to sacrifice the Brooklyn, because so much depended on that ship on the day of the battle, and, in turning away, he did what he believed was for the good of the country, making individual considerations on this occasion. There was a distinct message on the part of the Marine Corps and the Viscaya, he declared, to ram the Brooklyn, one of the Spanish ships being less than 1,100 yards from Schley's flagship.

So positive was Schley that the Spaniards were going to ram the Brooklyn that he called to Captain Cook, "Look out, Cook, they are going to ram you." Captain Cook was under the same impression, as he had already given the order to turn the helm to port.

In making the turn which Schley said was absolutely necessary, he asserted that the Brooklyn was never more than 600 yards to seaward, and that during the turn the helm was always hard a port and was not eased, but the turn was made in the shortest possible time.

Taking up the retrograde movement, Rear Admiral Schley explained that the Merrimac had broken down, was absolutely unmanageable and was incapable of turning a propeller. They went far westward than Schley intended, as they had difficulty in making the Yale, which was towing the Merrimac, understand the ardois signal. The Merrimac and the Texas both sprung a leak, and this contributed to the difficulties.

The physician on board the Texas mentioned that coaling operations had been suspended for awhile, as, owing to the intense heat, the men were becoming exhausted.

The retrograde movement was made with a view to equalizing the coal of the ships of the fleet so as to be in a better position when they met the enemy. Schley had been given what was supposed to be authentic information that the Spanish fleet was not in Santiago and he therefore thought the proper movement was to go west, and not to eastward, as that would bring him nearer to the military base at Havana.

The action of May 31 was a reconnaissance and was intended to develop the strength of the batteries, and in this was successful. The primary reason for this action was not to destroy the Colon, but if that ship could have been injured by a shot or two he would have been glad to have sent a shot through the Spanish charts relating to the fortifications furnished by the Navy Department were dated 1836 and were useless. He had no intention of placing the ships of his fleet in jeopardy of the batteries, as the only order he had in this connection was that from the Navy Department directing him not to risk the loss of his ships. He did not propose to do this, and to do so before destroying the Spanish squadron would have been to invite an attack which might have resulted disastrously.

Referring to the order of May 27 from Sampson which contained details of the action at Santiago, Rear Admiral Schley said he did not receive this until June 10. The judge advocate objected to this testimony, as it went beyond the date on which Sampson arrived at Santiago. The court decided to admit the evidence, however.

From this point he went on to the discovery of the Colon in the harbor, and said that Captain Sigsbee, when called aboard the Brooklyn shortly after the discovery was made, was much surprised to know the Spanish fleet was in Santiago after he had been so certain it was not there.

**Coaling a Serious Problem.**  
The rear admiral said his orders were to coal at every opportunity. He had inquired about Cape Cruz, which was 100 miles from Santiago, but he did not regard it as an available place; he was informed that some of the smaller ships had gone ashore at Manzanilla and he did not propose to lose any of his larger ships in attempting to coal at that point. He had information about Mole St. Nicholas, and Guaymas, these places being available for the small vessels.

He did intend to use the smooth water outside the marine limit at these places for coaling. He did not wish to go in, as he desired to avoid international complications growing out of a stronger nation taking advantage of a weaker one in using its ports for coaling purposes. He suggested to the Navy De-

**Overweight.**  
On a hot afternoon in August, when every self-supporting young woman in London was enjoying the lot of the "simply clinging" female, a stout, elderly lady, somewhat resembling a violet silk balloon, waddled out of her carriage and entered the postoffice. The "young persons" behind the brazen lattice-work kept the stout lady waiting for nearly a minute and a half before one of them was at leisure to weigh her parcel, reply to a dozen questions and issue the needful stamps. In consequence of the unseemly delay, the stout lady (who kept her coachman waiting by the hour while she killed time in superfluous shopping) was naturally annoyed. "And do you expect me," she asked arrogantly, "to put the stamps on myself?" "Why, no, madam," replied the postoffice girl, demurely, "I'm afraid we could hardly send you by post for 4½d."—London King.

**The Teacher's Wife.**  
Clarissa, Minn., Oct. 28.—Mrs. Clara Keys, wife of Chas. Keys, school teacher of this place, tells a wonderful story. For years her life was one of misery. Her back ached all the time, her head ached all the time; neuralgia pains drove her to desperation. She used much medicine, but failed to get any relief till she tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. She says:

"Very soon after I began using Dodd's Kidney Pills all my aches and pains vanished like the morning dew. I consider this remedy a God-send to suffering womanhood."

**Papa Needed to Bustle.**  
There is a family in the city not more than a mile from the city hall, which, like many another in every community, hasn't any more cash than they know what to do with. Of course, that is not their fault, but just another of nature's occasional lapses in bestowing what Bill Nye used to call a "champagne hunker," but making no provision for the champagne.

The other day one of the juvenile members of the family was playing near her home and was met by a neighbor's child on her way to school. "Aren't you going to school?" asked the second of the first child.

"No," was the faltering answer. "Mamma says I can't go to school until papa earns another nickel."—Duluth News-Tribune.

**Care of the Complexion.**  
Many persons with delicate skin suffer greatly in winter from chapping. Frequently the trouble arises from the use of impure soap and chap salves. The face and hands should be washed only in clear, hot water with Ivory soap. A little mutton tallow or almond oil may be used after the bath to soften the skin.

**In New Hampshire** the State government pays a bounty on dead grasshoppers at the rate of \$1 a bushel.

**Agent in this county.** Our lowest man makes \$5.00 per day. Send for sample. Same refunded first order. Mammoth Novelty Works, Box 224, Fort Wayne, Ind.

**The heaviest vegetable substance** is the liguim vitae, which sinks in water as though it were so much metal.

**Two bottles of Pisco's Cure** for Consumption cured me of a terrible cough. Fred Hermann, 200 Box avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1901.

**The wicked flea** often teases on trouble when no man is after him.

**If you like Mrs. Austin's famous Pan Cake Flour**, "Won't you be good." Tell your friends how delicious it is.

**When a man is on his jaw** generally has to work overtime.

**partment that Sampson** he sent to relieve him so as to enable his ships to be coaled. Before reaching the story of the battle Rear Admiral Schley referred to the movement in the harbor on July 2 which indicated that the Spaniards intended to make a sortie. He was much impressed by this movement, and Sampson answered the message by notifying Schley to move in closer. Schley and Cook also had a conversation about coupling the engines, but owing to the excessive heat and the fact that the engines would become exhausted if all the engines were started it was determined to trust to the engines already coupled.

**All Fire Centered on Flagship.**  
As the four Spanish ships and the forts centered their fire on the Brooklyn, he could see the jets of water made by the shells which missed his vessel and heard the rant of the projectiles, "which once heard," said the rear admiral, "could never be forgotten." He thought some of the Spanish ships would get away, and said to Captain Cook: "We are alone with them. We must stay with this crowd. If they could have shot so well as our people the Spaniards would have got us."

Then the rear admiral saw the Oregon break through the smoke and come up near the Brooklyn, and give splendid assistance.

Captain Cook was constantly by the side of Schley and was directed to keep the men below informed of the progress of the battle. These messages had the desired effect, as they were answered by cheers which were heard through the ventilator. He then described the running ashore of two other Spanish vessels and the chase of the Colon. During the chase Schley got occasional glimpses of the Indiana and Gloucester, but could not see what they were doing.

Just before the Vizcaya went ashore it received a wound that listed it so much that Schley thought it would capsize. The signal halyards and speed cones of the Brooklyn were shot away, and one of these came near striking Schley, who stood on the bridge as it fell into the water.

As the Brooklyn gained on the Colon, Schley ordered extra ammunition, so that when his ship came in close quarters with the Spaniard it would be a matter of a few minutes to "knock it out," as he put it. Before the Brooklyn had an opportunity to use its extra ammunition the Colon ran ashore, hauled down its flag, and surrendered.



**Mrs. Emma E. Felch, Treasurer Fond du Lac, Wis., Social Economic Club, Tells How She was Cured of Irregular and Painful Menstruation by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for irregular and painful menstruation, and was entirely cured after using two bottles. I can truly say it is a boon to suffering women, and I would recommend all suffering from the above troubles to try a few bottles and be cured. Very thankfully yours, EMMA E. FELCH, Division St., Fond du Lac, Wis."

**\$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE.**

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhoea, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "falling" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

No other medicine for female ills in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

**W.L. DOUGLAS**  
OUR \$3.50 SHOES \$3.00  
MAJOR

For more than a quarter of a century W. L. Douglas has been making shoes in the United States. His shoes are made of the best material, and are made to order. They are comfortable, durable, and stylish. They are sold everywhere. W. L. Douglas, Boston, Mass.

**Neither Small Nor Short.**  
"Andrew Carnegie is a small man." "Small? There's never been anything small about Carnegie." "Well, then, he's short." "Short? With 2,500,000,000 to give away?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**Ask Your Dealer for Allen's Foot-Ease.**  
A powder to shake into your shoes. It cures itching, burning, sore feet, corns, blisters, and all other foot troubles. It is sold everywhere. Allen's Foot-Ease, New York, N. Y.

**A Cinch.**  
"The Boss—No! I must have a married man for this position." Applicant—Just keep it open for an hour; it's easier to get married than it is to get a job.

**Even at Death's Door.**  
"Give me your hand! Give me your hand!" cried a boatman to a drowning girl. "You'll have to ask papa," said the girl's family, as she sank for the third time.

**Animals.**  
"Bridget, did the dog eat much when he got into the pantry?" "Shure, mum, he ate everything but the dog biscuit."

**FITS** Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after ten days' use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 601 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**How Disappointment Tracks the Steps of Hope.**—London.

**Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup** for Children teething: softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

# SYRUP OF FIGS

IS AN EXCELLENT FAMILY LAXATIVE—IT IS REFRESHING TO THE TASTE AND ACTS PLEASANTLY AND GENTLY. IT ASSISTS ONE TO OVERCOME HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY

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**C. N. U. No. 44-1901**  
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE SAY you saw the advertisement in this paper.



## JOE'S WAY AND BOB'S.

"If something would only turn up," sighed Joe.

"I could make a success of life, I know. And I wouldn't live just for myself—Everybody should have a share of my wealth."

He might have won both wealth and esteem.

But he wasted his time in idle dream. "I'll turn something up," said Bob, with a smile.

So he tramped over the city for many a mile.

Asking for work at office and store.

Until, at last, he reached the right door.

The work was hard, and the pay was slim.

But hard work meant promotion, and that suited him.

The time that Joe was dreaming away Bob kept on working and made it pay. Joe feels that Dame Fortune has cheated him.

For Bob's cup with good things she's filled to the brim.

With the poor and the needy he shares his cup.

As Joe will do, when something turns up.

—Caroline Stratton Valentine, in *The Forcster*.

## A Deed of Separation.

They were neither of them bad. Or the contrary, they were average human beings, were Jack Ensor and his wife Olive, but they had certain faults of temper which brought the less pleasant characteristics of each of them to the surface. The principle of "bear and forbear" which is the first and last essential of wedded comfort and peace, had not been observed by them; so that little by little, but by bit, day by day and year by year they had drifted apart.

There were days when they would not exchange more than a few hurried words of conventional politeness. There were other days when even these formal utterances hung fitfully upon the tips of man and wife, and did not form themselves into speech.

The climax arrived one foggy December morning. Olive had risen with a severe headache, and her husband, aching with business cares, had passed a restless night. They glanced at each other with unappealing looks when they met, and at length Jack rose from the table, leaving his meal untouched.

"Olive," he said, in a voice that was sick with despair, "this sort of thing must come to an end."

"What sort of thing, Jack?"

He laughed, but the laugh had the ring of a sob.

"You know as well as I know. This unhappy farce of living together must be terminated. Neither of us can endure it much longer."

"You are only saying what I—what I have thought for months."

"Exactly so."

Silence followed. Olive sat motionless at the table while Ensor paced the room moodily. Presently he said, speaking in a tone of sorrow, rather than reproach:

"We ought never to have been married, you and I. Marriage was the great mistake of our lives."

"It is usually the great mistake of most lives."

"Mistakes may be rectified. If I make a mistake in my ledger in the city, I take my knife and scratch it out."

She laughed hopelessly.

"You cannot scratch out a mad marriage," she said.

"You are wrong. The law has provided an outlet for unhappy men and women like myself and you. Have you ever heard of deeds of separation?"

"I have read of them in the papers."

"Let us be separated. You shall live where you like and have an ample allowance. It would be happier for both of us."

"As you please."

"It is hardly a question of pleasure," he made answer in a sorrow-stricken tone. "I do not anticipate that I shall revel in my solitary condition—nor you in yours. But any state of life must assuredly be preferable to our present existence—the daily antagonism which prevails between us. I am sure—quite sure of that."

Olive bowed her dark head with resignation.

"You are right—perfectly right," she observed softly. "Though—sometimes I fancy that if Jackie had lived, things might have been so different. You and I were good friends, Jack, until we lost our darling."

Ensor faced her steadily as he replied: "I envy the boy—envy him with all my heart, for I wish that I also were dead."

Three days later Mr. Oldborough, solicitor of Clement's Inn, was sitting in his private office, when a clerk entered and stated that Mr. Ensor desired to see him.

"Show Mr. Ensor in at once," replied the lawyer, "and place a chair."

The clerk obeyed, and an instant later the visitor was ushered into the apartment.

"Good morning," said the genial old solicitor. "Sit down, and tell me what I can do for you. It may sound unbusiness-like on my part to say so, but I sincerely trust that you are in no legal trouble?"

"No."

"I am glad to hear it. Pray go on."

"My trouble is worse than any legal trouble could be," said Ensor, huskily. "For it concerns my home. Mr. Oldborough, I can speak to you quite frankly, I know, and I have come to tell you that my wife and I have found further existence under the same roof impossible. My object in coming here is to instruct you to draw up a deed of separation."

The worthy lawyer started aghast. He had known Jack Ensor since childhood; had in bygone days "tipped" him when a boy at Harrow, and took an interest in him far greater than the ordinary interest bestowed by solicitor upon his client. Surprised beyond all measure, he ejaculated slowly:

"A deed of separation! My dear sir, you cannot be speaking seriously."

"I wish to Heaven I was speaking in jest. Look at me and tell me if I seem as one who jokes."

His face was drawn, white and haggard. It did not require the experienced eye of the man of law, grown learned in the devious ways of humanity, to perceive that his client was on the border-

line of despair, and he therefore said, in a kind and encouraging tone:

"Perhaps the facts are not as bad as they appear to you. I have known many persons come to me as you have come to seek such separation, and after a little comfortable chat, I have been able to persuade them that in cases of this kind it is better, far better, to forgive and to forget."

Ensor shook his head.

"Do not misunderstand me," he said quietly. "There is little in my wife that needs forgiveness, and doubtless she would tell you the same thing regarding me. Neither of us has committed any special wrong. It is simply a question of incompatibility of temper. The wrong man married the wrong woman. That is all."

"Then nothing that I say can bring you to change your mind?" asked the other man gravely.

"Nothing that you can say or do, Mr. Oldborough, well-meaning and kind as you always are—can cause me or my wife to abate our resolution one jot. Come, let us cease this purposeless conversation, and come to business. I require a deed of separation drawn up at once."

"In that case," returned Mr. Oldborough, sadly, "there is no alternative left me but to accede to your wishes."

He then drew a sheet of paper towards him and took down the details of the deed, all of which details Ensor dictated in a firm voice.

"When will the deed be ready for signature?" asked the latter, as he rose to quit the office.

"I will have it prepared this afternoon, and, if you choose, I will call at your house to obtain the signatures next Monday morning."

Ensor bowed.

"Good," he said promptly. "On Monday morning you will find my wife and myself waiting to receive you."

A moment later he was passing rapidly down the grimy stairs of the Inn, whilst the lawyer stood regarding him with a mournful expression.

"His mind is made up," he pondered, "and only Heaven itself can change him now."

The week wore to its end. Sunday came and went, and the fateful Monday dawned.

All was ready for Olive's departure. Her clothes, jewelry and other belongings had been packed, and quiet lodgings had been found for her, pending more permanent arrangements. Nothing remained now but to sign the deed of separation, and then—good-bye.

A hansom drew up at the gate, and Mr. Oldborough alighted, carrying a small bag.

He greeted the silent couple with solemn kindness. Taking each one aside, he asked whether, even at this late hour, a reconciliation might not be contemplated, but the answer which he received from husband and wife convinced him that his good-natured words had fallen on barren soil. Controlling the sigh which trembled on his breath, he opened his bag and produced the deed which was to separate this man and this woman, who, seven years before, had stood at God's altar and sworn to love and cherish each other for better for worse until death should intervene.

Death had not intervened, but for all that separation was at hand—a few more minutes, and all would be done.

A pause ensued. There was a formality to be gone through before the signing of the deed. The solicitor explained it would be necessary that the marriage certificate should be produced, and that the date and number of registration should be transferred from that certificate to the present document.

"Fetch the deed, Olive, if you please," said Ensor to his wife. "I think it is locked away in your drawer."

She obeyed. During her absence no word was spoken for a few minutes. Then Mr. Oldborough said, more for the sake of breaking the awkward silence than for any other reason:

"Mrs. Ensor is a long time gone, is she not?"

"Perhaps she has had some difficulty in opening the drawer," responded Ensor mechanically. "I know that it has not been touched for years."

They waited in quiet patience, and presently the door opened and Olive entered. She carried in one hand the marriage certificate and in the other a small wadded envelope.

"What was it? It seemed to Mr. Oldborough that it was a baby's shoe."

Olive's face had changed. All the dull resentment had gone out of her eyes; a light shone in them that had not shone there for many, many weary months. There were tears upon her cheeks as she approached her husband, and said brokenly:

"Jack. Do you remember this shoe?"

Jack Ensor turned away to conceal his emotion.

"It was our child's shoe," he replied huskily.

"It lay in my drawer beside the certificate."

For the man and woman who stood close to each other in that supreme moment, the room faded, and memory took each of them back to a certain gray dawn, five years ago, when they had stood at a certain bedside, and over a dead child's face and renewed the old, old vows of love and tenderness. That child's face was before them now—those baby lips were pleading in passionate fervor, bidding husband and wife put aside ancient bitterness, and clasp hands in friendship once more.

Mr. Oldborough, with wonderful tact, took in the situation at once. With a quick movement he grasped the deed of separation, and vanished from the room. A smile of deep gratification lit his benevolent face.

And when, some ten minutes later, he glided gently into the apartment, Olive was in her husband's arms, and the light of ineffable joy mingled in their eyes with the blessed light of forgiveness.—*Woman's Life*.

**Chinese Clerks Dismissed.**

A long imperial order from the court of Hsian has been sent to Peking to the effect that all the clerks and copyists in the various boards and civil and military yamens should be dismissed from the service within three months and not allowed to stay in Peking, as they are the most unprincipled men. All the local affairs are to be done by the officials themselves and not by others any longer, and the vacancies are also to be filled up by the students.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

The United States produces as much borax as the rest of the world combined,



## Children's Corner.

**THE MERRY-GO-ROUND.**

Across the way there's a merry-go-round. I can see it where I lie. I can see the hobby-horses glide around the twilight sky.

And when the merry-go-round goes round, the music begins to play. And people laugh, and the children sing, and all are little and gay.

And the merry-go-round goes round and round, And the horses never tire; And the bright lights blaze, And the music plays, And the merry-go-round goes round and round.

And round and round goes the merry-go-round. —*Mary M. Parks, in St. Nicholas*.

**THE OAK AND THE FLASH.**

One oak tree is which, even in England, as a rule keeps its leaves all the year through. Hence it is called the evergreen oak. Wind and lightning do not gently with it than with most other trees. It has been noticed that trees with pointed leaves, such as those of this holly-like oak, are less often struck by the vivid flash than trees whose leaves are round. They say the countless points are innumerable agents for discharging the electricity in the air. For the same reason ivy-clad oaks are also seldom struck. It is of interest to find that lightning in winter is more dangerous to trees than it is in summer, there being no leaves—saving in the case of evergreens—to conduct it away.

**GRANDMOTHER'S BAKING-DISHES.**

"Guess you'll have to get a new baking-dish pretty soon, mother," said Helen, as she stood at the sink, washing the dishes. "This one is nearly baked out."

Sure enough, there were three little holes wearing through, owing to constant use.

"I shouldn't wonder if I'd better get some like your grandmother's," laughed Mrs. Kelo, mysteriously, "like the ones I have seen her bake her brown bread out. Then, after using, we could throw them away."

"Dishes!" exclaimed Helen, economically. "Weren't they just like these?"

"Some of them weren't," they grew.

"Why, Mother Kelo?"

"But they did," laughed Helen's mother. "I'm not joking."

"In dishes couldn't grow. They're made," said Helen, convincingly.

"They weren't, dear. They were cabbage leaves. Many a time I've seen mother put her little round-leafed brown bread on cabbage leaves, and then put them into the oven to bake."

"Did the bread bake just as well?"

"You'd never know the difference. Perhaps some day I'll try it."

"Then we'll not have to wash the dishes," laughed Helen, eagerly. "We can throw them away, the same as grandmother did!" —*Simbeon*.

**WHO KNOCKED?**

Jessie came home from school and took the key from under the mat where mamma had hidden it, and let herself in. She put away her hat, and then went and looked under the big Bible. Always, if mamma had to be away when Jessie came home from school, she left a little note for her under the big Bible.

Jessie found one there this time, and in it mamma said that Aunt Carrie had come and asked her to go down town, and that she would be back at four o'clock, and that Jessie knew where the apples were, and that she should keep her doll company until mamma came home. And it was signed, "Your loving Mamma."

Jessie read the note, and put it away in a box where she had a great many such notes, and then she got a big apple and went up to her play-room. She was playing very happily with her doll family when some one knocked. She couldn't tell whether it was from the front door or the back, or the side, so she ran to all of them, but no one was there. "Queer!" she said. "Maybe I didn't go quickly enough." She went back to her play, but hadn't been playing very long before the knock came again, very loud.

This time she just ran down-stairs, and flew from one door to another, but no one could she see.

She went out on the porch, and looked all around, but there was no one.

So at last she went back to her dolls, but after a little it came again—"rap! rap! rap!"—so quick and sharp! Jessie was getting angry.

"It's that hateful Tommy Rhodes!" she said. "He just likes to tease me, and I s'pose he knows mamma isn't here."

That time the noise seemed to come from the side door, and so Jessie ran and peeped out through the glass. Seeing no one, she said, "I'll just hide here, and next time he knocks I'll open the door so quickly that I'll 'sprime' him."

So she drew back out of sight and waited quietly for a few minutes.

Soon the knocking came again, and Jessie jumped up and threw the door open and looked out.

"No one was there!"

The kitten lay asleep in the sun, and an acorn rolled off the porch roof.

Jessie began to feel frightened. What could it be—knocking and rapping like that?

She went down cellar and looked all around, and while she was there the knock came again. It sounded away up in the attic, so, although she was really frightened, she climbed to the attic to see what it would be.

While she was peering around into the dark corners of the attic she heard it again—"rap! rap! rap!"—right over her head, and she just turned and ran—down two flights of stairs and out into the sunshine, without stopping. Then she felt better.

She sat down in the swing, and looked up the street for mamma. Then she heard the knocking again, and looking

up at the house, she saw who it was that had been knocking.

A saucy red-headed woodpecker sat on the porch pounding a big acorn on the shingles with all his might to crack its tough shell, so that he could eat it.

Then Jessie began to laugh at herself for being frightened at a woodpecker, and soon she saw mamma coming, and ran to meet her and tell her all about it. They had a good laugh over it, and Jessie calls all the red-headed woodpeckers Tommy Rhodes to this day.—*Youth's Companion*.

## TRIANGULAR ESPIONAGE.

**How Three Spotters Worked Together in a Railroad Case.**

"Under the old, loose system that prevailed on most of the Southern and Western roads," said a veteran passenger conductor of this city, "the 'spotter' was virtually a necessity, but the trouble about him was that he could never be relied upon with absolute certainty to tell the truth. He knew his popularity and prestige with his employers on the number of 'cases' he worked up, and if he couldn't catch a conductor 'knocking down' he was only too apt to manufacture a little circumstantial evidence and report the poor fellow anyhow. Of course, I am speaking of the average spotter, and no doubt there were plenty of exceptions to the rule, but that was the general defect of the system, and, incidentally, it reminds me of a curious little story."

"Back in the eighties," continued the veteran, "a tip was one day given to a well-known and very popular conductor on a certain line leading out of New Orleans that a spotter of considerable note in the North had been put on his train, with instructions to investigate him thoroughly. This conductor was a big, jovial fellow, fond of good clothes, good sport and good living, and while there was no evidence of anything wrong, he had fallen under suspicion on general principles. The company officials were persuaded he was living far beyond his means, and inferred that he must be helping himself to the cash, but all prior efforts to get a line on him had failed ignominiously, and for that reason the expert sleuth had been imported from the North and told to go to the bottom of the case, if it took six months. When the conductor heard that a spy had been put on his train he was highly indignant, and also alarmed. He reasoned that the fellow would be especially anxious to sustain his reputation as a thief catcher, and was in all probability fully prepared to 'fake up' a case in the event that he discovered no evidence. To protect himself against such a maneuver he quickly telegraphed to a big detective agency in Chicago and engaged a first-class operative to spot the spotter. Both men went on duty at about the same time, the spotter taking the role of a commercial traveler who had frequent business up and down the road. He watched the conductor, the Chicago detective watched him, and the conductor sized them both up and chuckled in his sleeve."

"Now comes the funny part of the yarn. The double watch had been in progress only a few days when a treacherous brakeman went to the general superintendent and told him the whole story. The superintendent was a pretty wise person, himself so he said nothing, but simply engaged an anti-trust agent to set him to watching the two spies. The triangular game went on for several weeks; then the conductor was summoned to headquarters. He carried his detective's report with him, and was staggered when the superintendent showed him two others. The original spotter's report exonerated the conductor; the Chicago man's report agreed exactly with the spotter's, and the last spy asserted flatly that the two other men had 'stood in' together, so as to please all hands and save trouble. That disgusted one road with spotters, and the superintendent swore he would never employ another. The conductor, by the way, retained his job." —*New Orleans Times-Democrat*.

**Slaves of the Sea.**

I have often wished, says Frank T. Bullen, in *The Men of the Merchant Service*, that it were possible to make lads who at school chatter so glibly about "running away to sea," understand how impossible it is to do any such thing nowadays, except, indeed, in such vessels as are the last resort of the unfortunate.

"The vessels of which I speak are those small sailing craft which still drag out a precarious existence in competition with steam. They may be seen at all our smaller ports, lying disconsolately on mud banks at ebb-tide. Oh, so dirty, so miserable they look!

Worn-out gear, wretched food, and not enough men and boys to do the heavy work, they provide a hard school for young seamen. In them may be found still the traditions of half a century ago."

It is all very pitiful, a side-patch to sea-faring that must have lent itself to many misadventures, through which many a poor, misguided lad got away to sea, and found no place for repentance until too late. I have only mentioned it here because, in speaking of the boy, I am painfully reminded of the miserable little sea drudges who are still to be found in these vessels, leading the hardest of lives, and uncared for by anyone. They are worthy of all sympathy, being so helpless, so unable to raise themselves. Their environment is as bad as it can well be, for, whether ashore or afloat, the company they are in is usually of a very bad kind. Now and then, of course, such a vessel will have a good, steady seaman who has an interest in her, for a skipper.

A man like that will often carry his wife, and will endeavor to keep a respectable crew with him, voyage after voyage. And as likely as not, he will take an interest in him, and try to make something of him; but such exceptions are rare.

**The Turk's Varying Time.**

A Turk holds that the day begins exactly at sunset. At that time he sets his clocks and watches at the hour of 12; says a writer in an English magazine. As the sun has the same habits in presiding over Turkey that he exercises with regard to other countries, it may easily be seen that this system of reckoning time necessitates setting the clocks every day. A watch which could run for weeks without gaining or losing a minute would be of no special value to a Turk.

## POSTAL CARD FACTORY.

IT IS NOW LOCATED AT PIEDMONT IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Only Forty Employees Needed to Work the Plant—Present Average Output Over 2,000,000 a Day—Vast Business Done by Contract.

The modest plant that turns out millions of postal cards every month for Uncle Sam is located in a little West Virginia mountain town, high up in the Appalachian range, not far from the border line of Maryland, states the Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

The town is Piedmont, Mineral county, W. Va., and here the busy factory is at work six days in the week, making the little oblong sheets of cardboard on which so many messages of all sorts and kinds are written by all conditions of people. Here the cardboard is made from the fresh, sweet spruce trees; here it is cut into the requisite sizes, and here the cards are printed, packed and shipped, eventually finding their way into every state, city, town and hamlet in the country, and to Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands.

The paper out of which the postal cards are manufactured is all made at the large sulphite and paper mills located here, and adjoining the postal works. This is the largest pulp and paper mill in the United States, and has branch plants at Davis, W. Va.; Covington, Va., and Tyrone, Pa.

The United States postal card works were located in Piedmont on December 1, 1897, having been transferred from Castleton, N. Y. Mr. Albert Daggett of Brooklyn, N. Y., has the contract for the term of four years to manufacture all the various kinds of postal cards required by the government.

The postal works proper are situated at Luke, a suburb of Piedmont, on the banks of the north branch of the Potomac river.

The postal card works are located in a two-story fire-proof brick building, with a cement roof, and in which are patent automatic fire sprinklers, with an abundant supply of water at all times for fire protection. The building is not large—100 by 60 feet.

The power to run the machinery is furnished by the plant of the paper company, whose large plant adjoins that of the postal works. The building is lighted by electricity, and is warmed by steam. Neither matches nor smoking of pipes or cigars are allowed on the premises. The front door of the works is always under lock and key. During the summer months large lattice doors are used, with lock and key during the day. A time-registering clock is used at night, which the watchmen have to touch at regular intervals in their rounds.

Maj. E. H. Shook, the United States agent and inspector, takes the greatest care and precaution to guard against theft, fire and visitors interfering with either the cards or during the process of manufacture, and with the employees while at work.

The first floor of the building is used for a press room, casing room and a dry room for the printed postal cards. There are two presses in this room, and each press has a capacity of 1,200 impressions an hour.

The size of the sheets of paper used on these presses is 50 by 30 inches, and each sheet contains ninety postal cards ready to be cut and packed when it comes from the press. The dies used on these presses are furnished by the government. Four men work at the presses. The men all work eight hours a day. One man is used in the casing part of this room to put together the knocked-down pine boxes in which the cards are packed, for shipment. The boxes are made of pine grown in West Virginia and shipped "knocked down" to the contractor. The boxes vary in sizes, holding 5,000, 10,000, 25,000 and 100,000 cards respectively.

The largest shipment ever made from the Piedmont works was on June 16, 1900, when it reached the large number of 21,000,000.

The cards were shipped to various large city post offices and to the sub-agencies. The sub-postal card agencies are located at Cincinnati, St. Louis, Troy, New York and Washington, D. C., and are technically known as distributing offices, where requisitions are filled on orders of the stamp division of the third assistant postmaster general.

The number of employees necessary to work this plant is only forty, of which number twenty are males and twenty females—a small number, when the value and volume of this vast business are taken into consideration. All are expert at their work, and the work is of a high order.

The postal cards for use in the Philippines are also manufactured at this plant, and are like the domestic cards, but are surcharged with the word "Philippines" just below the vignette. It is the same with the postal cards manufactured for use in Cuba and Porto Rico. Those in use in the Island of Hawaii are now the same as the domestic cards.

The buff stock used in the manufacture of all the cards is made at Piedmont by the paper company, out of spruce wood, by what is technically known as the "sulphite" process. This process is so rapid that cards have been made from the fiber within two days after the trees had been cut from the virgin Virginia forest.

Less than full car lots of cards are shipped through the post office at Piedmont, and all are registered. This is also the case with shipments for the insular possessions. The full car lots are shipped to the larger post offices and to the sub-agencies previously mentioned, 4,000,000 cards to the car, and they are valued at \$40,000 per car. Every car is sealed with a special seal by Inspector Shook. The paper from which the cards are manufactured must contain 60 per cent. of sulphite spruce fiber, 22 per cent. of soda chemical pulp bleached and 9 per cent. of English clay, and all must be cleaned and freed from impurities, calculated to a uniform thickness and weight, finished on both sides, suitable for writing on with ink and pencil, and a uniform buff. The tensile strength is also tested and the cards are finished in all other respects up to the government standard. A water finish to the stock used in the manufacture of postal cards is not permitted. The quality of ink and its color (black) must also be up to the government standard.

This vast business is let for the period of four years, by contract, and

the government has a resident official in charge, who is termed "the United States postal agent and inspector."

## REMARKABLE REVENUE.

What the Government Earns From a Few Post Offices.

"Every year or two objection has been heard in Congress and in the rural press regarding the appropriations of allowances for new buildings and increased postal facilities in the large cities, especially in Washington, New York and Chicago, and one or two of the larger cities," said a Representative from New York, "and while some of these objections are sprung through jealousy others arise from misapprehension or a lack of knowledge of the facts."

"For future reference it will be worth the while of some of my conferees and others interested in the subject outside of Congress to bear in mind a word or two with reference to the revenue of post offices."

The revenues of the service must first be considered. New York is entitled justly to the lion's share, because this office supplies a surprising amount of the cash that goes toward paying the bills at the end of the fiscal year. Last year it turned in its round numbers \$10,000,000, and with \$6,000,000 for Chicago, \$3,400,000 from Philadelphia and \$1,850,000 from Boston, these four cities alone paid by their revenues one-fourth of the entire cost of the postal service of the country. St. Louis supplied \$1,200,000; Cincinnati, \$1,200,000; Baltimore, \$1,100,000; and San Francisco, \$1,000,000. These eight cities complete the offices yielding a gross revenue of \$1,000,000 and over, and contribute nearly one-third of the total revenue of the department.

"The rural-free delivery will have a tendency to restrain representatives from rural districts from further acrimonious attacks on the city deliveries and allowances. The rural free delivery has caught on in a manner which has more than fulfilled the expectations of its advocates both in and out of the House, and in future Congresses postal appropriations will of necessity be much more liberal than in the past, with a resultant improvement to the service and decided benefit to the public."

"But the big fellows I have named are like the generals of an army. It will surprise you to learn that these eight cities yield nearly twice as much revenue approximately as all of the following cities combined:

"Pittsburg, Pa.; Cleveland, Ohio; Buffalo, N. Y.; Detroit, Mich.; Kansas City, Mo.; Washington, D. C.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Milwaukee, Wis.; St. Paul, Minn.; Louisville, Ky.; New Orleans, La.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Rochester, N. Y.; Denver, Col.; Newark, N. J.; Omaha, Neb.; Providence, R. I.; Columbus, Ohio; Toledo, Ohio; Atlanta, Ga.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Albany, N. Y.; Hartford, Conn.; New Haven, Conn.; Jersey City, N. J.; Richmond, Va.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Dayton, Ohio; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Worcester, Mass.; Memphis, Tenn.; Portland, Ore.; Allegheny, Pa.; Scranton, Pa.; Seattle, Wash.; St. Joseph, Mo., and Lowell, Mass."

"These revenues range from \$923,000 and \$900,000 from Pittsburg and Cleveland, respectively, to \$134,000 from Lowell. The revenue from Washington city post office is \$600,000. It is consequently hardly fair to compare the needs of a rural post office paying \$200 a year to these offices, as some Representatives are wont to do in Congressional debates, even if it does please their constituents." —*Washington Star*.

**Partridge's Eggs.**

But few persons are aware of the fact, but it is true nevertheless, that the egg of the partridge is one of the most nutritious things in the world. They are not used for eating purposes except in very rare cases, and then it generally happens in remote rural districts. These eggs, of course, never find their way into the market, because they are never taken from their nests except by such persons as to rob the nests because their principal food supply comes from this source. Quail meat comes pretty high in the market at all times, and the average man will find it more profitable to spare the eggs and wait for the birds to come when the hunting season rolls around. These men would pass a hundred nests in one day without disturbing an egg. The sport of hunting the birds is an additional incentive. The average negro does not care so much about this aspect of the case. He figures that the white man, having the best gun and the best dog, will beat him to the bird. So he goes after the eggs. One partridge will lay anywhere from a dozen to twenty eggs, and a nest is a good find. Many are expert at their work, and the work is of a high order. Families in rural sections feast on these eggs in the laying season. It is peculiarly rich. It has a good flavor, is very palatable, and, in fact, is altogether a very fine thing to eat. Many people think it has more nutrition in it than the fully developed bird.—*Montreal Herald*.

**A Riddle.**

In 1899 the Missouri Historical Society gave a historical loan exhibit, to which were contributed objects of a general as well as local historic interest. During the temporary absence of the librarian one day a porter called and left an oil portrait with the janitor, but did not tell the name of the owner nor the subject of the picture. On opening it the librarian saw the face of a man apparently about thirty years of age, with small brown eyes, a great deal of curly reddish-brown hair, high color, straight nose and a decided expression of scorn on the mouth. Altogether a decided air of distinction rests upon the face. The man is dressed in the high stock, white tie and rolling black collar which distinguish portraits painted during the first quarter of the last century. The picture was hung during the exhibit with the query attached: "Who is this gentleman?" and so it hangs on the historical society's walls to-day. It was never called for, and though copied in numerous papers with the request that it be identified or claimed the mysterious owner has never made himself known, nor has he parted with the secret of the stranger's identity. "Suggestions" have been offered from time to time, but none of them has seemed satisfactory, and the question still remains, "Who is this gentleman?" —*Druggists' Circular*.

The United States produces as much borax as the rest of the world combined,

## BRAVERY IN BATTLE.

Curious Extracts From the Order Book of the Gallant General Wolfe.

Some curiously interesting matter has lately been unearthed from an old order book of the Twentieth Regiment, the "Minden boys," now the Lancashire Fusiliers, which emanated from